

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 7

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

PARTIES TO BE SHOWN DEMAND

Great Demonstrations Planned
for Republican and Democratic
Conventions Next June

Forty thousand suffragists representing every State in the Union are expected to be in Chicago in June for the greatest national suffrage demonstration ever held in this country, in an effort to get a full suffrage plank into the Republican platform, according to plans formulated by a conference of suffragists with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, in Chicago last week.

Fully as large a demonstration will be planned for the Democratic convention in St. Louis.

Mrs. Harrison Munro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, was unanimously elected chairman of the national parade committee by the group of women representing various organizations.

Mrs. James Morrisson promised the help of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson of the Chicago Political Equality League, in the entertaining of the out-of-town women, quarters for whom must be arranged in private homes on account of the congestion of the hotels.

Mrs. Brown will appoint her committees for the Chicago demonstration and plans will be started immediately.

ARKANSAS FLOODS OPEN HIS EYES

Congressman Goodwin Makes
Strong Plea for Human Rights
—Will He Make Good?

Because of the ravages of the Arkansas floods, the Rules Committee on Feb. 3 reported to Congress a bill for the creation of a Committee on Flood Control, which was passed. Congressman Goodwin of Arkansas, in speaking for the measure, made some strong references to "human rights."

"Sir, we must keep step with the demands of the times and with the growth of civilization. Unfortunately for the people of this country as well as for the people of all countries, legislation has been confined largely to the protection of property rights to the exclusion of human rights. One of the great questions today confronting the American Republic and to which the Congress of the United States must give increasing attention is the question of conservation; and last, but not least, sir, to the conservation not only of these property rights, a few of which I have named, but, higher and above all these, to the conservation of the rights and liberties and the possibilities of the people in human endeavor, in the lengthening of their lives, and in the restoration of the health and the giving of renewed

(Continued on page 50.)

POLITICS IS POLITICS



Courtesy New York Evening World; drawing by Robert Minor.

"How Many Votes is Here? Just One—That's Me!"

NONE FROM FREE STATE VOTED NO

Child Labor Bill Drew Entire
Opposition in Congress from
Non-Suffrage States.

Not a Congressman from a suffrage State voted against the Owen-Keating child labor bill last week. Nine Representatives from Georgia, six from South Carolina, ten from North Carolina, two from Alabama, six from Texas, five from Florida, two from Tennessee, two from Virginia and one from New Jersey went on record against the measure.

WOULD NOT HAVE NEEDED TO MEET

South Carolina Woman Tells
Child Labor Conference Vote
Would Have Prevented It

The National Child Labor Conference at Asheville, N. C., last week was told by Mrs. S. C. Ligon of Orangeburg, S. C., that "if women had a controlling voice in State Legislatures and in Congress, there would be no need of this conference."

Mrs. Ligon's subject was "Child Labor and Women's Clubs." Every Congressman except one from her State voted against the child labor bill in the House last week.

"As the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens," says Robert Underwood Johnson, arguing for equal suffrage.

SENATORS PASS SUFFRAGE BILL

Not for American Women, However, But for 450,000 Men of
Philippine Islands

The United States Senate on Feb. 5 passed the bill giving the men of the Philippine Islands a greater degree of self-government and providing that full independence should be extended within four years.

In the House prompt action on the bill, which is said to meet with President Wilson's approval, will be urged. The bill would enlarge the right of suffrage from the present 250,000 to approximately 700,000 by extending it to any male citizen able to read and write a native language.

During the debate Senator Cummins of Iowa, referring to the service that the United States had rendered the Filipinos, said:

"It has been a wonderful service, but it has been the service of a master to a subject, for so long as the Congress of the United States has the sole power of determining the fortunes of the people of the Philippine Islands so long they do not enjoy the essence of freedom."

Senator Sutherland of Utah immediately pointed out that a similar relation existed between Congress and the children of this country. If he had not come from a suffrage State, he might have added that a similar rela-

WOMEN OF CHILI ASK FOR "RIGHTS"

Civil Code May be Amended to
Decrease Husband's Power
Over Life and Property

In Chili, when a woman marries, the law does not give her an equal right with her husband in her children; her property is under his control; her wages may be collected by him, and the earnings of the children belong exclusively to the father. At the request of a group of distinguished Chilean women, these unequal and arbitrary discriminations have been brought to the attention of the Senate of that country, and it is possible the Civil Code will be amended.

tion existed between Congress and the women of thirty-seven States.

Mr. Cummins replied: "There are certainly incidents connected with the relation between a master and a slave that are not found in the relation between a parent and a child, but the Senator from Utah must admit that if the child is bound to obey the will of another he is not a free person."

This was the closest reference to the question of woman suffrage made during the weeks of debate.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 24. The names of the Senators who voted for extending suffrage to the men of the Philippines are given in another column. Will they do as well by the women of the United States?

SAYS WOMEN ARE CLOSER TO NATION

President Wilson Declares They
Feel Pulse of Country More
Than Men

President Wilson outlined to the women of Pittsburgh his plans for national defense during his recent speaking tour. James Francis Burke, who introduced the President, stated that it was Mr. Wilson's first message on this subject to the women of the United States.

The President was evidently surprised at the number of men in the meeting that had been announced as particularly for women.

"I see the men have come in and usurped things as usual," he said. The President showed that he believes women as well as men should take an active interest in the country's problems.

"There is no excuse for making any difference between what I should say to you and what I should say to any other body of citizens," he declared, according to the Pittsburgh Sunday Post of Jan. 30.

When the applause ceased, he went on: "Women live closer to the heart of the nation than men. Women feel the pulse of the country more than men."

EAST CLEVELAND LIKELY TO VOTE

First Point Won in Campaign for
Municipal Suffrage Referendum
This Spring

Suffragists of East Cleveland on Feb. 4 scored the first point in their campaign to have East Cleveland voters ballot on the enfranchisement of women in that municipality at the same time the city's new charter is voted on in the spring.

Results of a hot meeting of the charter commissioners indicate, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that if the women are able to prove the legality, under the home rule amendment, of submitting their proposal separate from the charter, but simultaneously with the document's presentation, the commission will grant the women's request.

Prevailing sentiment exhibited by a majority of the commissioners was that the proposal, if constitutional, be put before the voters. Suffragists contend there is nothing written into law which would declare the move unconstitutional.

The meeting was full of wrangling, not between suffragists and commissioners, but among the commissioners themselves. They hotly charged each other with side-stepping, playing politics and with "talking much and saying nothing."

At the conclusion of the meeting, A. L. Bishop, confessed anti-suffragist and chairman of the elections sub-committee of the commission, which has been directly concerned by the suffra-

gists' campaign, gave notice that he would present his resignation as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Bishop was indignant at the outcome of the meeting, which took the entire matter out of the hands of Mr. Bishop and his committee, and placed it in the hands of an entirely new special committee.

Mrs. A. D. Baldwin presented the commission with a bulky petition, signed by 1,403 East Cleveland women, in the last four days, asking that the commission consider their proposal.

PRUNE BILL THAT HIT AT ILLINOIS

National Workers Modify Measure That Unintentionally Deprived Women of Presidential Vote

Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have possibly prevented the disfranchisement of the women voters of Illinois.

Curiously enough, the measure containing the disqualifying clause was introduced by one of the most prominent suffrage advocates in Congress, Senator Norris, of Nebraska. In a measure designed to abolish the electoral college and provide for direct election of the President and Vice-President, the words "qualified voters of each State" were inadvertently used in fixing the qualifications of voters, the effect of which would have wiped out the statute of the Illinois Legislature giving women a presidential vote.

"I shall redraft my resolution so that it will preserve the presidential vote for women in Illinois," said Senator Norris last week. "The last thing I should wish to do would be to deprive them of any of their qualifications as voters. Indeed, if I had my way, I would increase them, and extend the franchise to all women."

"The effect my constitutional amendment would have on the Illinois women was called to my attention by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, vice-chairman of that committee."

WOMEN WORKERS NEED LAW'S AID

Thousands of Clothing Makers of 15 to 18 Years Harassed and Insulted

Twenty thousand makers of women's waists and dresses, twenty thousand employees of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and twenty-five thousand makers of house dresses, kimonos, laces and children's dresses are involved in the strike of 65,000 workers in the needle trades in New York and New Jersey which began this week. Mayor Mitchell has received a letter from President Schlesinger of the International Association, in part, as follows:

"About 6,000 workers in the children's dress industry in this city are out on strike for better wages and more humane treatment. No less than 90 per cent. of these strikers are women, a large number of them girls between the ages of 15 and 18. The

NEW COMMITTEE OUTLINES PLANS

Mrs. Roessing Aims at Long Distance Connection Between Congress and Home Suffragists

"Politicians must look to their laurels."

Members of Congress accorded this tribute to the generalship of woman suffragists in greeting the announcement this week of organization plans of the newly-appointed Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"The one big thing that the Congressional Committee is doing," said Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania, who heads the Congressional Committee for the National Association, "is to perfect a working organization of suffragists in each Congressional District in the United States. This plan is intended to secure a more stable basis for securing the enactment of the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage now pending in the Senate and House."

Associated with Mrs. Roessing on the Congressional Committee are seven other women who will carry on the active campaign in Congress and throughout the States. Of these Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, will serve as vice-chairmen. The others are: Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama; Mrs. Helen Grenfell, of Colorado; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas; Mrs. C. S. McClure, of Michigan; and Miss Martha Norris, of Ohio.

"In the last analysis the man in Congress listens to the voice of the people at home," said Mrs. Roessing. "Of course, he is a long distance from home, and sometimes does not hear the voice. Our aim is to establish, in conjunction with our personal appeals to members of Congress, a long distance connection and uninterrupted communication between sentiment for suffrage in the States and those who should respond to that sentiment in Washington."

"Our district organization is now in the formative stage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, the newly-elected president of the National Association, is now in the field giving her personal attention to the plan, and just at this time is in Illinois. A series of State conferences is being arranged through the country, at each of which Mrs. Catt will meet the Congressional District chairmen."

"Reports will be made from

strikers have been picketing their respective shops in a quiet and peaceful manner, as they have the right to do by law, and in a majority of cases they are being harassed, assaulted and grossly insulted by professional gangsters hired by the employers."

"They get no protection from the police, and in many cases the latter openly side with the gangsters. The union will be very glad to have its representatives accompany any person you may designate for an investigation of these charges and to submit to you other convincing proof of the justice of our complaint."

When women make and wear the clothes, should they not have a direct governing voice in their manufacture? The very clothes on our backs cry "Votes for women."

each district, and the plans will be gone over by Mrs. Catt. Detailed information regarding the records of members of Congress for the respective districts will be furnished. The work of the committee in Congress will then be supplemented by the activities of the district leaders and their forces, so that every member of Congress will know not only by hearsay, but by actual evidence furnished him from home, that equal suffragists are in the fight to stay until they win."

TIME TO CHANGE SAYS MRS. CATT

Trolley Must Be Changed from State to National Concentration, Declared Leader

"Suffrage first" is to be the slogan of the women of the United States for the next two years, or "until we win." That was the message of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as spoken at a meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League last week, according to the Chicago Herald.

"We have been on the same trolley of education and agitation for nearly a hundred years," she said. "Now it is time to transfer. We must change from State to national concentration. I made my first suffrage speech twenty-seven years ago. I will work thirty years for suffrage, then quit. With your help I will quit enfranchised."

"Fifty per cent of the men in this country believe in woman suffrage. All we need is something big and broad to put our question over. It is the enemies of society who are determined we shall be satisfied without the vote, and it is not that they are afraid we will be soiled by the mire of politics, but that we will clean it up."

Granting of woman suffrage, she believed, will be the inevitable result of the war. "This conflict will result in one of two things," she predicted. "There will either be increased militarism which will at first regard women merely in their racial aspect as the mothers of sons." This condition will be so unbearable that there will be a reaction, resulting in the vote for women. "On the other hand," Mrs. Catt continued, "the end of the war may bring with it increased democracy, which will include woman suffrage."

At a previous conference she said, according to the Chicago News:

"One of the great encouragements to us in making this campaign, is the splendid record of Illinois women. It is you Chicago women, with your fourth of a million votes in a recent municipal election, who did more than you realize to sway the minds of sober thinkers in New York and other conservative States towards your cause."

ARKANSAS FLOODS OPEN HIS EYES

(Concluded from page 49)

strength and vigor to the physical activities of the people.

"I appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that this view is a little more liberal and possibly a little more broad than some of my friends here in the House will agree to; but what, sir, is the function of government, for what purpose were governments created and instituted, if not for the protection of the people, to give hope and cour-

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; now before the Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee of the Judiciary that has the amendment under consideration is composed of Representatives Carlin of Virginia, chairman; Gard of Ohio, Taggart of Kansas, Volstead of Minnesota, and Morgan of Oklahoma.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South			
Dakota ...	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West			
Virginia .	76-8	28-1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Suffrage amendments are now pending action in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia.

age to their aspirations and to their ambitions? And I hope the time will never come, sir, when, as a member of this House, in keeping with the Constitution, which all of us have taken an oath to support, I shall fail and refuse to lift my voice and to give my vote to those things of which I have spoken, conserving not only property rights, but granting to the people what the legislation of most countries has denied—still greater rights, the rights of humanity itself."

In voting against the suffrage

amendment in the last Congress, Mr. Goodwin took a stand against granting to women the rights of their adult citizenship. Will he not recast his views in accordance with his statement of last week?

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**MOTHER AND SON
FAVOR SUFFRAGE**

Before Large Audience at Columbus, Ohio, Evangelist G. W. Anderson Endorses Equal Suffrage

With his aged mother sitting near on the choir platform, Evangelist George Wood Anderson declared himself an advocate of woman suffrage before an audience of 4,000 at the North Side Tabernacle, Columbus, Ohio, recently.

"I'm for woman suffrage," Mr. Anderson said. "My mother and I have voted side by side on educational questions, and I hope the time is here when we can vote together for President of the United States."

**COURT REFUSES
WOMAN'S NAME**

Executrix Gives Reasons for Not Serving — Journal's Right to Legacy Not Questioned

The Probate Court of Salem county, Mass., refused last week to accept the signature of Agnes E. Ryan of The Woman's Journal as one of the executors of the will of Mrs. Mary E. C. Orne of Lynn. The court held that Miss Ryan could not legally use her maiden name now that she is married. Miss Ryan declined to sign any other name and gave up the executorship. The bequest to The Woman's Journal is in no way endangered by Miss Ryan's action. The reasons for her protest were set forth in a letter to the judge as follows:

February 5, 1916.

"(1) A name has value in the eyes of the law. If a person's name is slandered or libelled, the law recognizes that a damage has been done and requires some form of restitution. The law even recognizes the name of a registered article in trade as a 'trade mark' not to be violated.

"I am registered in the eyes of society as Agnes E. Ryan. The law recognized me by that name previous to my marriage; I continue to be known by that name. I sign my checks with that name. I am known in all my business, professional and social relations under that designation.

"What right has the law simply on the ground of sex to take from me that which itself declares an individual asset?

"(2) The law does not deprive a man of his right to a name after marriage. The law does not even inquire whether Mr. Vickary, who was named as one of the other executors in this will, is married or single, and it would make no difference to the law whether he were or not. It is a discrimination and an injustice for the law to deprive a human being of a name on the ground of sex.

"(3) The law recognizes the right of an unmarried woman to a name. What remarkable change takes place after marriage that that right should be taken away?

"(4) The law has already recognized the right of married women to hold their own property. It has recognized the equal rights of married

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women with their husbands to any children that may be born from their marriage.

"(5) Your decision contradicts the wishes of the deceased Mrs. Orne, who not only referred to me as 'Agnes E. Ryan,' but who believed in the right of a woman to keep her own name after marriage.

"For these reasons I refuse to abide by your decision, and shall decline to serve as an executor to Mrs. Orne's will under any other than my own name, as signed herewith. Yours sincerely, Agnes E. Ryan."

Miss Kitty Marion, a prominent English suffragist, who recently arrived in this country, calls herself "a woman without a country." Because she never took her citizenship papers in England she is treated as an alien and there compelled to report to the police and keep within a five-mile radius.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

LINCOLN AND SUFFRAGE

At the celebrations of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, more stress is laid every year upon the fact that Lincoln was the first prominent public man in America to come out in favor of votes for women. Away back in 1836, in a letter to his constituents published in the Sangamon County Journal, he declared that he believed in giving the ballot to all American citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

The opponents of equal rights try to disparage this declaration of Lincoln's on the ground that he was only twenty-seven years of age when he made it. But if he had written a schoolboy essay against equal suffrage when he was only seventeen, or even when he was only seven, we may be sure that the antis would now glory in the fact, and would claim him unhesitatingly as one of themselves.

Lincoln's words no doubt seemed revolutionary enough in 1836; yet next November the women of Lincoln's own State of Illinois will cast their ballots for President of the United States, for the first time.

A. S. B.

THE ANTHONY BIRTHDAY

On Feb. 15, Susan B. Anthony's birthday will be celebrated by hundreds of suffrage clubs throughout the United States. If Miss Anthony and the other pioneers in the equal rights movement can look back upon the world they have left, how they must wonder and rejoice over the progress of the cause!

When little Susan was born in 1820, she opened her eyes upon a widely different world for women from that which exists today. No woman in America could vote, even for the smallest school officer. No woman in Europe could vote, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in the old world. Today, on this side of the ocean, women can vote for President of the United States in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Montana, and Nevada. In four States and a number of cities, women taxpayers can vote on questions of local taxation; and women have school suffrage in more than half the States of the Union. They have full suffrage in Alaska and Manitoba, and municipal suffrage in nine provinces of Canada.

On the other side of the ocean, women now have full suffrage in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Bosnia, New Zealand and Australia; and municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Sweden, and even in South Africa and some parts of India.

In the United States, and to a large extent elsewhere, the whole atmosphere has changed. In 1820, girls had hardly any school privileges, and no college in the country admitted women. They were excluded from all the professions, and limited to a few poorly paid occupations. A married woman's person, property, children and earnings were under the absolute control of her husband. In almost all the States, he had the legal right to beat her, and he was not condemned by public opinion if he exercised the right. The same public opinion, more tyrannous than law, forbade any woman to speak in public, disparaged her if she wrote for publication, and looked upon her as

unwomanly if she joined even a temperance society. Organizations of women were practically non-existent.

The world for women has been revolutionized since Susan B. Anthony's day. It has been revolutionized largely through the efforts of the pioneer suffragists; and their efforts were fought at every point by anti-suffragists, who declared with passion and with sincere conviction that each step in advance was bound to destroy the home, unsex women and subvert the foundations of society.

Let the members of Congress recall these facts when they come to vote upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and when the old familiar cry of "Wolf!" is once more raised against it. There are no wolves in those particular woods; the experience of a century has proved it, to all who have read history with open minds. And if the Susan B. Anthony amendment is not yet wholly "out of the woods," it has now come to a point where the light is clearly visible beyond them.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND AUTOMOBILES

A bill was lately introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to forbid women to drive high-powered automobiles. It aroused strong protest, and was finally withdrawn by the mover. The discussion over it brought out the interesting discovery that women take out nearly six and a half per cent. of the licenses to run automobiles, but women meet with less than two and a half per cent. of the accidents. From this it seems clear that women as a general rule drive more carefully than men, and are less given to "joy riding." Yet a few accidents due to women's carelessness or lack of skill were enough to prompt one of the solons to try to lay a sweeping prohibition upon all women.

It is on the same principle that most opponents of equal suffrage argue. When a few women in some suffrage State sell their votes, or otherwise break the election laws, it is at once quoted in all the non-suffrage States as a proof that all women ought to be debarred from the ballot box.

Judge Lindsey says: "Ninety-nine per cent. of Colorado's election frauds have been committed by men, without any assistance, direct or indirect, from women." From Kentucky it was reported last spring that a number of women in Pike County had sold their school votes, and all the anti-suffrage papers gave the fact big headlines. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, applied to E. J. Picklesimer, County Attorney of Pike County, for the number of men and of women who had sold their votes. He replied: "There are about 700 men and three women indicted for selling their votes in Pike County." In Chicago a popular midwife persuaded several hundred foreign women to vote for "Bathhouse John." This has been used as an argument against equal suffrage ever since, although scores of male "bosses" rounded up the foreign men to do the same, and, after all their efforts, the women gave "Bathhouse John" a much smaller vote, both actually and proportionally, than the men did. When Mrs. Maud Wood Park was in Colorado, she secured a written statement as to the number of men and women involved in the Shafroth election frauds, from the District Attorney of Denver, who tried the cases. According to his official statement, there were 78 persons informed against for taking part in those frauds, 76 men and two women. Yet the anti-suffragists for years have quoted the incident with as much gusto as if the offenders had numbered 76 women to two men.

Professor Andrew H. Wood of the Denver Law School was opposed to equal suffrage before he went to Colorado, but has been converted by observation of its practical effects. He writes (Woman's Journal, Oct. 16, 1915):

"Our criminals are only about five per cent. women, and the women avoid crimes in respect to the ballot box to the same extent as they avoid crime in other matters. It is certain that, as a whole, our women have always been an influence for good in our politics."

If women claimed the right to run automobiles, or to vote, on the ground that no woman ever does wrong, the claim of course could not stand. But in both lines they show a smaller percentage of wrongdoing than their brothers. This fact is commended to the women—a number of them antis—who protested so strongly against any curtailment of their automobile privileges.

A. S. B.

ON THE JOB

The new Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is evidently right on the job. In preventing the inadvertent taking away of presidential suffrage from the women of Illinois, it has done an excellent piece of work. It starts out well.

At the instigation of the liquor interests, a bill for the repeal of woman suffrage was introduced in the last Illinois Legislature, but it did not even get out of committee. Several attempts were also made to accomplish the same thing indirectly by bills which pretended to have quite other objects; but Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was right on the job, and they all came to nothing. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

NO SEX ANTAGONISM HERE

It was a significant scene that took place the other day, when Manitoba granted full suffrage to women. After the announcement that the bill had passed the Legislature by a unanimous vote, the legislators and the women who crowded the gallery joined in singing the patriotic song, "O Canada!" Then the women sang, "They Are Jolly Good Fellows," in compliment to the men who had enfranchised them; and when the women got through, the legislators sang the same song to the gallery, in honor of the women.

It is sometimes said that equal suffrage will lead to sex antagonism. Instead, it removes one of the few roots of bitterness that now exist between men and women, and tends directly and powerfully to promote mutual good feeling. The women are grateful to the men, and the men are pleased with themselves and proud of themselves for having done justice to their mothers, sisters and wives. This has been conspicuously the case in California.

The time is coming when that scene of enthusiasm in Manitoba will be repeated in every State of this Union. There will be something very much like it in Washington if the Susan B. Anthony amendment passes the present Congress.

A. S. B.

GERMAN WOMEN REBEL

"It is the testimony of everybody who has visited Germany lately that the women are responsible for the recent symptoms of unrest," says a Rotterdam correspondent. "The women have led the disturbances everywhere, and their criticisms of the state of affairs are very bitter and outspoken. One reason for this is the remarkable change in the status of the German woman that has come about since the war. Before, in no country in the world did the axiom apply so strongly that the place of the woman is the home. Now the Government has had to call in the women to help to keep things going, and the result is a remarkable awakening. With their new-found national importance, the women of Germany, hitherto among the most docile in the world, are claiming their right to discuss and criticise the policy of their country."

When Napoleon objected to women interesting themselves in public affairs, a brilliant Frenchwoman answered: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should want to know the reason why."

When the German hausfrau finds the lives of her husband and her grown-up sons cut off, and the food supply of the younger children cut off also, she is much too intelligent not to wish to know the reason why. Apparently the reasons that have been given by the Government are not wholly satisfactory, to some at least among the German mothers.

A. S. B.

Robert J. Guinn, President of the Atlanta Board of Education, was lately reported to have just come out in favor of votes for women. Mr. Guinn writes: "As a matter of fact, I have been an advocate of equal suffrage for more than twenty years, and have never heard what I considered a sound argument why the right of suffrage in a republican government should not be accorded to women."

WHAT ABOUT WOMEN?

The following United States Senators voted last week to extend the right of suffrage to all male citizens in the Philippine Islands able to read and write a native language. Will they do as well by the women of the United States?

Ashurst of Arizona,	Newlands of Nevada,
Bankhead of Alabama,	Norris of Nebraska,
Beckman of Kentucky,	O'Gorman of New York,
Borah of Idaho,	Overman of N. Carolina,
Broussard of Louisiana,	Pittman of Nevada,
Bryan of Florida,	Pomerene of Ohio,
Chilton of West Virginia,	Ransdell of Louisiana,
Clapp of Minnesota,	Reed of Missouri,
Clarke of Arkansas,	Robinson of Arkansas,
Fletcher of Florida,	Saulsbury of Delaware,
Hardwick of Georgia,	Shafroth of Colorado,
Hitchcock of Nebraska,	Sheppard of Texas,
Hollis of New Hampshire,	Shields of Tennessee,
Hughes of New Jersey,	Simmons of N. Carolina,
Husting of Wisconsin,	Smith of Arizona,
James of Kentucky,	Smith of Georgia,
Johnson of Maine,	Smith of South Carolina,
Johnson of South Dakota,	Stone of Missouri,
Kenyon of Iowa,	Swanson of Virginia,
Kern of Indiana,	Thomas of Colorado,
La Follette of Wisconsin,	Thompson of Kansas,
Lea of Tennessee,	Tillman of S. Carolina,
Lee of Maryland,	Vardaman of Mississippi,
Lewis of Illinois,	Walsh of Montana,
Martin of Virginia,	Williams of Mississippi,
Myers of Montana,	Works of California,

Suffrage Work in the States

OHIO

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the State Association, were the chief speakers at the annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland on Jan. 29. Mrs. Charles S. Brooks, chairman of the Party for two years, was succeeded by Mrs. Roger G. Perkins. Seventy-five women delegates were present. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage was represented by President Sherman A. Arter and Newton D. Baker.

Mrs. Upton called for pledges to carry on the work, and nearly \$2,000 was pledged. At an executive session, Mrs. J. F. Weller of Pittsburg, Pa., told how Allegheny County was carried for suffrage last fall.

Because Cleveland suffragists were not included in the invitations sent to women's organizations by the Chamber of Commerce for President Wilson's address in their city, they protested. The Chamber said they had been excluded on the basis of political partisanship. The suffragists answered, in part; "As we are a voteless group, it is perfectly obvious that we are not a political party. We are 7,500 women organized to secure the vote."

The suffragists won, and their representative was given a seat on the platform at the President's meeting.

The officers elected were: honorary chairman, Miss Harriet L. Keeler; chairman, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins; vice chairmen, Mrs. Rufus P. Ranney, Mrs. E. S. Bassett; secretary, Mrs. Alton H. Smith; financial secretary, Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride; treasurer, Mrs. Philip Merrill; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Melville Irwin, auditor, John O. Pearson.

Miss Ella M. Haas, former factory inspector, is meeting with success in the field; she is now working for the State Ass'n.

NEW JERSEY

Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, of Bergen County, planned to introduce a bill conferring Presidential suffrage upon the women of New Jersey in the New Jersey Senate Feb. 7.

The Joint Legislative Committee, representing all the suffragists of the State, in endorsing this bill, has for its chairman Mrs. R. A. Huse, of Elizabeth; as members-at-large, representing all the suffrage organizations, Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, of Llewellyn Park, and Mrs. George T. Vickers, of Jersey City; representing the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, of Plainfield; Mrs. Frederick H. Colvin, of East Orange; Miss Elizabeth Pope, of Jersey City; Mrs. Huse, and Mrs. N. K. Thompson, of Cranford; representing the New Jersey Women's Political Union, Mrs. Frank H. Sumner and Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, of Newark; Mrs. Howard Crosby Warren, of Princeton; Mrs. A. D. Brearley, of Rahway, and Mrs. Carl Vall, of Ridgewood.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a strong reference to suffrage at a meeting in Montclair last week. Having done splendid work among the laboring classes, especially in the anti-tuberculosis campaign and with pure milk stations, she said that "nobody having had such experience could fail to see the good that would be done to society when women were enfranchised."

MASSACHUSETTS

Declaring that no question before the country is of greater importance to its electorate than the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage, a public meeting held Tuesday night at the Boston Equal Suffrage Association headquarters passed the following resolutions to be sent to Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators:

"In view of the fact that more than one voter out of three in the last election put himself on record in favor of equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and also in three great eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, rolling up a favorable vote of one million men; since at least three more States, Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia, will vote this year upon this issue; since 12 States of the Union already enjoy equal political rights for men and women, almost 4,000,000 women already voting for President; since no question before our country is of greater importance to its electorate, we ask you to support in this session of Congress the suffrage measure, called the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson answered the objection that the voters had just rejected the plan by referring to the passing of the 15th amendment after it had been voted against by the States.

Mrs. Glendower Evans explained the federal amendment and called attention to the fact that one fourth of the United States Senators and one seventh of the United States Congressmen came from States where women vote, which made the passage of the amendment a possibility this year.

The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Frederick Bagley.

The Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union also held a meeting in the interests of the federal amendment last week at the Copley Plaza, with Prof. Charles Beard, of Columbia University, Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Annie Molloy, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field as the speakers. Basil King presided.

An open meeting will be held in Library Hall, Holyoke, on Feb. 15, at which the Rev. Franklin Knight and a member of the State board, probably Mrs. Maud Wood Park, will speak. A change proposed in the Holyoke suffrage work is to raise the money according to the budget plan rather than by giving entertainments. Mrs. W. S. Loomis, treasurer, and Miss Julia B. Callopy, chairman of the finance committee, will direct the work.

The second of Dr. Edward H. Griggs' Ibsen lectures at Tremont Temple, Boston, will be on "A Doll's House." Dr. Griggs shows Ibsen's conception of the woman movement in this talk. The lectures will be at 11, Saturday mornings, beginning Feb. 19 and ending March 25.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, State Senator of Colorado, spoke at Charleston Feb. 8, under the auspices of the local Equal Suffrage League.

ALABAMA

The annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association has been held this week in Gadsden.

Birmingham suffragists are preparing for a presentation of their own moving picture play, "The New Chivalry." It was written by Mr. Ben Gross, a young playwright, and secured the prize of \$25 offered by the Birmingham E. S. A. for the best suffrage scenario based on conditions in Alabama. The scenes will be taken in and around Birmingham, and the actors will be local suffragists.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the State board:

"Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, that it hereby engage to do all in its power to support and further the national amendment and work for a State amendment."

A poll taken of the local associations in the State as to their position on the resolution resulted in almost unanimous support.

CONNECTICUT

Miss Helen Todd's two weeks' tour in Connecticut will come to an end on Feb. 13, with a mass meeting in Putnam. In the two weeks she will have made 22 speeches in 20 different towns and cities. The only places where she spoke twice were Bridgeport and New Haven. The second week of her tour has been even busier and more effective than the first.

In her speeches Miss Todd has chiefly confined herself to facts and history—to describing just what the men and women of the East want to know. She has told of how the women in California won the vote and what they have done with it since they got it. She has carefully laid at rest the bogeys which the antis raise about the effect of woman suffrage on the home and on the women themselves, and everywhere she has produced an excellent effect and has won many converts to woman suffrage.

GEORGIA

The petition campaign to secure the names of 5,000 Atlanta women, in return for which the City Council is expected to grant the right of women to vote in the city primaries, is being carried on vigorously. Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, reports that in two days they secured about 2,000 names. She writes; "We are taking the signatures of men also on a separate petition, as we realize the power of their endorsement."

A big rally had been planned for February 22, but when it was learned that the play for the benefit of the police fell on that date, the suffragists decided not to offer a counter attraction for that evening, but to postpone the rally to the 23d.

DELAWARE

Active organization work is being carried on throughout the State by Miss Clara Louise Rowe, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillen, Mrs. Victor du Pont, Sr., and Miss Ella Riegel. The end of last week saw Sussex county thoroughly organized.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association has presented the bill for presentational suffrage to the Legislature.

The Association will hold a reception on Baby Day, March 9. The hostesses will be the president and past presidents of the Housewives' League. The suffrage mothers and grandmothers will be the hospitality committee.

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, State president, has urged the executive board to organize a men's league. Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz has suggested that the members emulate the advice given to the disciples in the Gospel—to become "Fishers of Men"—since the cause is righteous and just.

Mrs. Fittz is planning for Fishers of Lawyers, Fishers of Clergymen and Doctors, Fishers of Aldermen, Fishers of Plumbers, Fishers of Artists, Architects and Sculptors, etc. Each fisher is endeavoring to enroll at least five men a week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

An injustice to women in New Hampshire is pointed out by General Secretary Eva L. Foster of the Concord Charity Organization Society in her annual report.

One of the greatest troubles which the society seeks to alleviate is the result of desertion or non-support. Miss Foster said: "The New Hampshire method of dealing with these cases renders the society nearly helpless in facing them. Although a deserting husband may be extradited if out of the State, there are seldom funds available for this purpose. If he is finally brought before the court and sentenced, a pardon is easily secured, since it seems useless for the State to maintain a man in idleness and either support his family or allow them to suffer. A State workhouse in which a man could be obliged to work and have his wages paid to his family seems to be the only solution for this problem. It might not be financially self-supporting, but it could hardly be more expensive than the present arrangement. At present the State is paying in the sufferings of toil-worn, broken women and neglected, underfed children."

MAINE

An address on "Legal Rights of Women in Maine" was delivered before the Women's Club of Houlton recently by the Hon. Ira G. Hersey. By a bare recital of the facts attending actual cases, Mr. Hersey showed the legal injustices against which women have struggled for many years.



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ILLINOIS

Mrs. Catt reached Chicago Feb. 2 and immediately went into conference with the members of the National Board in Chicago and the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at her room in the Congress Hotel, where she found a floral greeting awaiting her from the members of the State Board. An informal discussion took place of the subjects to be considered at the public conference to be held the following day.

On Feb. 3 an all-day conference was held at the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, attended by the members of the National Board residing in Chicago, the State Board, representatives of the Congressional District organizations throughout the State, all affiliated organizations, and representatives of the civic leagues of Chicago and representatives of the women's organizations of all the political parties. At this conference not only was action taken for the national demonstration in the form of a parade during the National Republican convention in Chicago, but it was resolved that concerted action be brought to bear on Congress through the Congressional organizations throughout the State to secure favorable action on the federal amendment.

The next day Mrs. Catt was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Chicago Woman's Club, at which time details of the proposed parade were discussed.

On Saturday a luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Catt at the La Salle Hotel by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, attended by several hundred women. Mrs. Catt spoke on concerted Congressional action and the proposed parade. Mrs. Catt won all hearts during her stay. Saturday afternoon she addressed the Chicago Political Equality League at the Congress Hotel. Hundreds of women heard her at this time and great enthusiasm has been awakened during her stay.

At Jacksonville, Morgan County, the Mayor, Henry J. Rogers, recently announced the appointment of three women as members of the Library Board. They are Mrs. O. F. Buffe, Mrs. William Foreth and Miss Frances Wakely.

At Galesburg in Knox County a meeting of the educational committee of the Greater Galesburg League was recently held, at which plans were completed for a series of addresses to be made by citizens at the morning exercises of the High School. Each lecturer is to choose a subject which he thinks will be of value in preparing the High School pupils for citizenship. The purpose is to bring the school and citizens into closer relationship.

Women of Galesburg, 2,300 strong, have made it possible for stores to give their employees one-half hour more freedom daily, by doing their shopping before 5 o'clock. This will permit the closing of business houses at 5:30 instead of 6 o'clock.

Important election dates to come in Chicago are as follows:

Feb. 29, city primary; March 14, registration day for city elections; March 21, second registra-

tion for city election; April 4, city election; April 11, primary for national delegates.

TENNESSEE

Both State suffrage associations are working to secure a constitutional convention. Under an act passed by the last Legislature, an election is ordered to be held the first Thursday in August, 1916, when the voters shall decide by vote whether they will call a constitutional convention. If a majority cast their ballots in favor, then at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, the voters shall elect delegates to a constitutional convention. The number of delegates shall be the same as now provided by law for representation in the General Assembly. Amendments to the constitution are to be voted on separately by the voters.

Miss Louise P. Looney has recently been elected president of the Memphis Equal Suffrage League.

Those elected with Miss Looney were: Mrs. M. M. Betts, the retiring president, first vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Pittman, second vice-president; Mrs. S. D. Pinson, third vice-president; Miss Ruth Brooks, recording secretary; Mrs. R. G. Walker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Arthur Robinson, treasurer; Mrs. Wharton S. Jones, auditor; and Miss Frances Cole, Mrs. Caruthers Ewing, Mrs. E. G. Willingham, Mrs. William H. Fineshriber and Mrs. Alex. Y. Scott, members of the advisory board.

The Memphis League has nearly 1,500 members, one-third of them being men.

TEXAS

The Texas Equal Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention in Dallas during the last week in April or the first week in May.

At a meeting of the executive board of the San Antonio Equal Franchise Society, held Jan. 26 at the St. Anthony Hotel, Representative Frank H. Burmeister of McMullen county, who has been the champion of equal suffrage in the Legislature, presented a plan for the securing of the signatures of 10 per cent. of the vote cast in the last primary election to a petition to the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party to submit the question of making equal suffrage a platform demand at the Democratic primaries to be held on the last Saturday in July, 1916.

The plan was unanimously endorsed.

Two hundred and fifty men and women were the guests of the San Antonio Association at the luncheon given the following day in honor of the State executive board of the Equal Suffrage Association. Among the speakers were the Rev. J. Eliot Ross of Austin, who defined the attitude of the Catholic Church on equal suffrage; Representative Burmeister; Miss Elizabeth Freeman, State organizer; Chief Caupolician, a Chilean who had been educated both in the United States and in Europe; Mrs. Cunningham, State president; Judge A. W. Seeligson, Mrs. James M. Young, president of the local organization, and George D. Armistead. Mrs. John Case Griswold presided as toastmistress.

Mrs. Young offered a new argument for votes for women.

"Woman, you know," Mrs. Young declared, "has taken man for better or for worse, and while we all love him and will stay with him to the end, we'd rather have him better than worse, which is the reason we want the vote."

MICHIGAN

To celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, which occurs on Feb. 14, Mrs. John C. Brander, corresponding secretary of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, will give a tea on the afternoon of Feb. 12, to which she will invite the girls from the Western State Normal School and Kalamazoo College.

The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane will go to Albion on Feb. 15 to give the Susan B. Anthony day address before the students of Albion College.

WISCONSIN

When the President and Mrs. Wilson, making a tour of the middle western States, stopped at Kenosha, Wis., Miss Harriet Bain, president of the Kenosha County Suffrage League, and Miss Emma Robinson, the secretary, were in the crowd gathered at the station to greet the distinguished guests. As the train drew in and President Wilson appeared on the platform for a brief talk, Miss Robinson handed up a big white satin box, corded with ropes of gold, bearing this legend, "Kenosha suffrage snaps for the first lady of the land." The President himself took the box, thanked the giver and passed it on to Mrs. Wilson. Miss Bain handed in two notes, one for the President and one for Senator Paul Husting. These the President received and handed to his secretary.

The suffrage snaps were made by Mrs. Frank Nelson, Kenosha, who has on two occasions sent a consignment of the same delicacy to Red Cross hospitals in France. The box was the handiwork of Mrs. Emma Wheeler of Kenosha. "Everything was done by the men of the committee and the policemen in charge of the crowds to make it easy for us," said Miss Robinson. "We had no trouble in reaching the train. It was a great contrast to the occurrences when Roosevelt spoke here a few years ago. Then the suffragists were jostled, pushed and forced to make their own way without assistance or consideration."

A mass meeting to promote the interests of the Keating-Owen child labor bill was recently held at Kenosha under the auspices of the Kenosha County Equal Suffrage League. A resolution favoring the bill was passed unanimously and letters sent to the Wisconsin members asking their support for it.

The Dane County Woman Suffrage League, Mrs. W. G. Bleyer, president, has divided itself into groups for the purpose of promoting suffrage work, and especially for raising money for the Iowa campaign fund.

In a recent address before the Waukesha Women's Club, Professor Theodore Lyman Wright of the department of Greek literature, Beloit College, gave facts to prove that centuries before the Christian era there were intelligent, progressive women who desired to have a share in the affairs of their communities.

NEW YORK

Impatient at the delay with which the suffrage amendment to the Constitution is being handled by the New York Legislature, a number of prominent suffragists from all parts of the State met in Albany Feb. 8 to endeavor to find the cause of the hold-up.

The amendment was introduced in both branches of the Legislature nearly a month ago and was referred to the Judiciary Committee of each House.

Members of the Judiciary Committee promised action on the amendment within the next two weeks.

The Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Association, founded in 1869, at the monthly meeting to be held Feb. 15 at 5 p. m. at 114 Pierpont street, will present "Pan-Americanism, Its Different Phases," by Dr. Harry Edwin Bard, secretary of the Pan-American Society of the United States.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, prominent in the suffrage movement on both sides of the ocean, was feted by the suffragists of Tarrytown on the evening of Feb. 4. She was the guest of honor of Miss C. E. Mason of the Castle School of Tarrytown, and the Equal Franchise Association of that city presented her with a great basket of yellow flowers, roses and pansies, in acknowledgment of her long devotion to the cause of woman's enfranchisement.

MINNESOTA

At the recent Albert Lea suffrage conference Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Colorado brought down the house by her illustration refuting the idea that men would be less chivalrous to voting women. She cited an incident which took place on a Colorado street car. "Jim," a well dressed man, and his friend from a non-suffrage State noticed a fat washerwoman with a fat basket riding in the same car. When the washerwoman's corner came, "Jim" jumped up and very courteously helped the big woman off and carried her basket down the street, to the extreme amazement of his friend, who helplessly asked why "Jim" left the car before his own street was reached to help an old washerwoman. "Oh," answered some one, "Jim is running for Congress and she lives in his district." Mrs. Benedict then said she was sorry that she had told this story, as Senator Swenson might now have visions of himself carrying wash baskets indefinitely should he vote "yes" at the next Legislature. But, on the other hand, if he voted "no," every one would know that he was afraid of wash baskets, hinting that in either instance he would be beating about the bushes, which he himself had suggested that politicians must sometimes beat about in order to get elected.

A reception was held after the meeting, at which "Suffrageade" and wafers were served.

Mrs. Maria McMahon, State organizer, has been in Duluth for the past two weeks, and many meetings were held during her stay.

LOUISIANA

The annual convention of the State Suffrage Association was held in Shreveport Jan. 27 and 28. Much business was transacted, an educational campaign outlined, and various problems discussed.

Miss Kate Gordon, in an address, told of past achievements and suggested plans for the coming year, emphasizing the formation of men's auxiliaries. She dwelt upon the necessity for education in past history and present action, and called for gifts to the Shreveport People's Library, announcing from herself a subscription to The Woman's Journal.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the United States election bill, which extends the right to vote for members of Congress and United States Senators; calling upon suffragists in every parish to secure the co-operation of editors, clergy and teachers; determining to interest the younger generation by suffrage propaganda in the school; thanking the Shreveport League for its hospitality; and calling the attention of the boards of trade and all agencies of immigration, which are making efforts to attract settlers from Northwestern States, to the fact that women in the northwest have the vote, which they would be obliged to sacrifice when coming as immigrants to the now existing arbitrary disenfranchisement of women in Louisiana.

The election of officers was only a partial one, as it is the policy of the association that terms of office of the executive board shall not all expire at the same time. The election was held for president, corresponding secretary, one auditor and treasurer. The list of officers now includes: President, Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans; first vice-president, Mrs. George Wesley Smith of Rayville; second vice-president, Mrs. James E. Wooten of Monroe; third vice-president, Mrs. Louis Hackenjos of Alexandria; recording secretary, Miss Lois Janiver of New Orleans; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Celeste Claiborne Carruth of New Roads; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence King of Shreveport; auditor, Mrs. M. H. Lawless of Garden City; auditor, Mrs. D. C. Scarborough of Natchitoches.

INDIANA

At the suggestion of Mrs. Lewis J. Cox, the Terre Haute league voted unanimously to offer prizes for the best suffrage gardens, to be awarded at the time of the centennial celebration in that city this summer.

The Woman's Club of Terre Haute has the distinction of having every one of its members a suffrage advocate. The club celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary recently and several suffrage talks were given.

The Riley League, Vigo county, has affiliated with the State organization, and has the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Ethel B. Harper; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Cessinger; secretary-treasurer, Miss Winifred Brill.

A membership campaign is now in progress in the Elwood League. Eighteen new members were received at a recent meeting. Forty-four members are now enrolled and the goal is 100 by May 7.

The Woman's Franchise League of Muncie has just subscribed \$100 to the Y. W. C. A. campaign fund to be used for a memorial room in honor of Susan B. Anthony, the room to be furnished in suffrage colors throughout.

CHARLES DICKENS WAS SUFFRAGIST

English Critic Cites Numerous Passages in Works to Show Noted Author Believed in Equality of Sexes When Movement Was in Infancy—Novels "Oliver Twist," "Our Mutual Friend," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Bleak House," Present Case for Suffrage

Evidence that Charles Dickens had a distinct turn of mind toward equal suffrage, although living before the question had been at all generally discussed, is submitted by the Rev. Cyril Isherwood in Votes for Women, the English suffrage journal, of Jan. 21.

In considering his attitude towards woman suffrage we have to take into account, first of all, the date at which he lived and wrote, says Mr. Isherwood. He was born in the year 1812 and died in 1870, so his writings belong to the period between 1832 and 1870, although some of his tales and "Sketches by Boz" were written at an even earlier date. Therefore, these dates include the passing of the First Reform Bill and also the Second Reform Bill in which the word "male" was so insultingly inserted.

Although it was in the year 1870 that the first woman suffrage bill reached its second reading, and then was shelved, the woman suffrage movement up till then was in the initial stages, being of little interest except to a few who realized from the first the need of the woman's point of view. Surely it is for this reason that we do not find, in the writings of Dickens, more mention of so important a subject. But it is the object of this article to show that the subject had by no means escaped his notice, and that he certainly was in favor of so necessary a reform, as we see in different references to it made by him both directly and indirectly.

Married Co-operation

In "Our Mutual Friend," we have two examples of domestic co-operation, given in a most happy way—the genial benevolent Mr. and Mrs. Boffin and the Rev. Frank Milvey and his wife. In searching for the little orphan, whom in their generosity the Boffins are anxious to adopt, the spirit of co-operation pervades every process of the transaction. A unanimity of purpose seems to flow from every suggestion and idea that the one or the other proposes. So likewise with the Rev. Milvey and his wife, whom they consult as to the best and most suitable little boy to adopt. Both evince a knowledge of the different children of the parish that shows how they have equally worked amongst the poor. But especially in Mr. Boffin do we see the husband who not only does not wish to dominate his wife, but who laughs to scorn, when making his will, the bare suggestion made by his lawyer that Mrs. Boffin should be bound by any "conditions." "The only thing he insists upon is that it must be 'tight'—but 'tight' in so far as it would make Mrs. Boffin absolutely free to do exactly what she chose with his money. It certainly is refreshing to read of such a spirit, especially when we remember that Dickens wrote this many years before the Married Women's Property Act was passed, when Mr. Boffin could have left his money all away, or she might have married a second husband, who could have extorted every penny. No wonder the lawyer was surprised!

But before we leave "Our Mutual Friend," there is another in-

teresting passage that concerns us. It is when Mr. Veneering buys a seat in Parliament. There we see the old (?) system of the use of women in doing the dirty work of politics. This is seen in the words of Twemlow, Mr. Veneering's friend, when he hears that Mrs. Veneering is "working"—although in her case she was merely having an afternoon's visiting among friends, with the object of securing more votes—"A woman's tact is invaluable. To have the dear sex with us, is to have everything with us." Yes, indeed, it is the old, old story that suffragists know so well. When the time for electioneering comes, the amount of work done by the "dear sex" does indeed play an important part in securing the seat!

Mrs. Bumble and Obedience

This brings us to another interesting scene, which we find in "Oliver Twist," when Mr. Bumble, the parish beadle, in the well-known spirit of the "Anti," tries to subdue his new wife—one would be inclined to think he has taken advice from Mr. Fordham. Two months of married life have worn off all disguise in the shape of affection, and the time has arrived when—as so often happens—the husband begins with force to assert his authority. So Mr. Bumble, who, in the words of Dickens, "had a decided propensity for bullying, derived no inconsiderable pleasure from the exercise of petty cruelty, and consequently was (it is needless to say) a coward," determined to show his wife that the "prerogative of a man is to command." But he did not know his better half, who demanded what was the prerogative of a woman. "To obey, ma'am," was the answer. "Your late husband should have taught it to you; and then, perhaps, he would have been alive now; I wish he was, poor man!" It was at this point that the consort of the said gentleman resolved to act once and for all; and, finding that tears were of no avail, inflicted upon the person of her husband such traces of her fingers and hands as proved, at any rate, her superior strength of muscle. Combining with this a strength of tongue, she soon emerged from the contest victorious, and henceforth reigned supreme.

But near the close of the book, the "prerogative" rebounds upon the unhappy head of Mr. Bumble in a way quite unlooked for. When, by an act of deception and fraud, which had been perpetrated by Mrs. Bumble alone, both were dismissed from public office, Mr. Bumble resorted to the excuse as old as Adam:—

"It was all Mrs. Bumble. She would do it," urged Mr. Bumble, first looking to ascertain that his partner had left the room. "That is no excuse," replied Mr. Brownlow. "You were present on the occasion of the destruction of these trinkets, and, indeed, are the more guilty of the two in the eyes of the law, for the law supposes that your wife acts under your direction." "If the law supposes that," said Mr. Bumble, squeezing his hat emphatically in both hands, "the law is an ass—an idiot. If that's the eyes of the law, the law is a bachelor, and the worst I wish the law is that his eyes may be opened by experience—by experience."

Could Dickens have presented the case for woman suffrage better than this? When the "Anti," who would keep his wife in a state of subjection, as a result of that very same subjection has to suffer for her wrong-doing, he sees by this very painful object-lesson the stupidity of the law. Mr. Bumble was right when he said that the law was a "bachelor," for his idea of a bachelor was that of a bully who could only see one side of the question.

In "The Old Curiosity Shop," we have a character which, although by no means one to admire so far as her personality is concerned, is yet one who is able to rise above the usual run of women and perform the office of a lawyer equally with her brother. Miss Sally Brass was a lady who, from her earliest infancy, had maintained a firm grip upon the law and who became "a kind of Amazon at common law," so proficient was she in its intricacies. Being a lady of a many-sided capacity, she was her brother's "clerk, assistant, housekeeper, secretary, confidential plotter, adviser, intriguer, and bill of costs increaser"; in fact, he would have been able to do very little without her aid. As their best client, although not one to pay compliments, remarked, "She's always foremost." It was her father's chief regret, when near the end of his life, that she "could not take out an attorney's certificate and hold a place upon the roll." That day, however, was yet to come, and, although it is still delayed, is needed now more than ever. With all her faults, Miss Sally Brass played the game to the last, refusing to say anything that would involve or betray her brother; and when she saw the game was up, and that their plotting and intrigue had all come to light, warned the chief plotter with them of coming arrest. She was a lady who, if only her energies and principles had been directed in the right channel, might have been a really splendid character—certainly an ardent suffragette; for she was firm and true to the principles that she had, and absolutely loyal to her (unworthy) partner—her brother—who was only too ready to betray her.

A Reference to Suffragists

In "Bleak House," we find a very interesting reference, especially as that book was written as far back as 1853. It is a reference to Mrs. Jellyby, who had been an ardent supporter and worker for the mission to the natives of Borrio-boola-Gha (wherever that may be), and who had given all her time—available and otherwise—to correspondence on the subject. But, owing to some misunderstanding, she lost her interest in the mission,

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman," well known as a writer on social and industrial subjects, for four years editor of "Life and Labor," and officially appointed lecturer to the National Women's Trade Union League of America, offers Lectures on Women the Workers, The Minimum Wage, The Girl and Vocational Training, The Women's Trade Union League, Working Women and the Vote, The Vote—and After, Effective Voting (with model election), The City of Today, Women and Peace, Sticking to Our Job—The War Notwithstanding, Socialism and the Woman Movement, Running a Labor Magazine, Vice from Many Angles, Twilight Sleep—A Sign of the Times. Full particulars sent on request. Address 3 Monmouth St., Dorchester, Mass.

and took up another subject, which seems to have needed even more correspondence—the right of women to sit in Parliament. This reference—although slight—shows us that even then there was a tendency to political reform for women.

But this brings us to our last reference, which is even more enlightening, and we find it in "Dombey and Son," concerning the faithful and energetic Susan Nipper, who was a suffragette in practice if not in theory. A woman of firm determination, abhorring all that was shallow or false, she refused to stand by in silence and see her young mistress treated so coldly by her father, even although it cost her her place, and that at a few minutes' notice. Fortunately, she married a man who appreciated her ability and intellect, and who, even at that early date, saw that it would be women like her who would free women from their political serfdom, and secure those rights which have been so long denied to them. This is specially stated by her husband, at the wedding party of an old school friend, who never could say enough about her ability—"Nobody but myself can tell what the capacity of that woman's mind is. If ever the Rights of Women, and all that kind of thing, are properly attended to, it will be through her powerful intellect."

How literally true this has been proved during the last few years! Those who have been in, or have followed, the suffrage movement of the last ten years, have been able to witness the result of the "powerful intellect," which has done such magnificent work in educating and enlightening women, and, if it had not been for a government famed for its obstinacy and blindness, would have actually secured the vote before now.

After careful analysis of the initiative bill introduced by Secretary of State J. L. Lyon of Oklahoma, a clause of which extends the ballot to women over 21 years of age, the State Woman Suffrage Association declined to endorse it, since it included other features which they did not wish to support.

Professional and Business Women

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many other who could profit by a like advertising investment. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word for fifteen words or more.

If you are a business woman, sell real estate or insurance; or are an architect, lawyer, lecturer, reader, etc., perhaps the Suffrage Exchange can help you. I would be glad to advise you. Address Joe B. Homer, advertising manager.

MANITOBA BRINGS ISSUE TO CANADA

Press of Provinces Says Woman Suffrage Cannot Be Treated Ignominiously

Canadian labor papers are hailing the enfranchisement of women in Manitoba as one of the most memorable events in the history of the country.

The Industrial Banner of Ontario declares: "Woman suffrage, equal citizenship, is no longer an idle dream in so far as Canada is concerned; it has become one of the great political questions of the day that cannot be belittled, or ignominiously turned down even in the most unprogressive section of the country."

"When one compares the political situation today to that which obtained one short year ago, it becomes abundantly clear that under our parliamentary system the people can bring about a complete political revolution when they set out to do so with serious purposes," says the Voice of Winnipeg. "Reformers can take heart too, as they now recall that for many years this plank of equal suffrage was treated with all the levity here that it has experienced in more conservative communities."

"Manitoba has made history in the political affairs of the Dominion of Canada by leading the provinces out of darkness to light by giving the franchise to the women."

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'Help for the Troubled Hostess'

Chicago Daily News

TABLE SERVICE

By LUCY G. ALLEN

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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IF YOU HAVE NO ESTATE, why not create one? Insurance offers an ideal investment for business women. Miss E. Smith, during the campaign in the office of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, represents a reliable company. She will be glad to explain the advantages. Address Miss E. Smith, 405 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia. (7-9)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. \$1.00 per copy. \$1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 2048 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa. (12)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. \$50.00 to \$100.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoff. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Full" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G124, Rochester, N. Y. (13)

GOOD REPORT ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Measure Receives Favorable Vote from Kentucky Committee—Women Present Case to Members

The Kentucky Senate Committee on Suffrage and Elections at a recent meeting voted to report favorably to the Senate Senator Combs' bill, granting equal suffrage to women. This decision was reached after members of the committee heard talks on the subject by Mrs. Murray Hubbard of Fort Thomas, Mrs. Harry Whiteside of Louisville, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Mrs. Josephine Grauman Marks of Georgetown, and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith.

During the course of her remarks Mrs. Breckinridge said the women were merely asking the Legislature to give the men of Kentucky the right to vote on the question as to whether women should be enfranchised. The members of the Legislature, she said, ought to be able to trust their own sex enough to risk this question with them.

Both Mrs. Breckinridge and Mrs. Hubbard said President Wilson and his Cabinet had declared in favor of woman's suffrage, and that President Wilson made a trip to his home State last year in order that he might cast his vote for the cause. Mrs. Smith made but a brief talk, urging the Senators to report the bill favorably in order that the question might go to the voters of the State for final settlement.

MISS WILSON NOT HANDICAPPED NOW

Daughter of President Free to Work Openly for Cause—Hostess at a Suffrage Tea

Miss Margaret Wilson always was a suffragist at heart, but it was not until last year, after her father had announced his own views on the question of votes for women, that she permitted herself to come out and work for the enfranchisement of her sex.

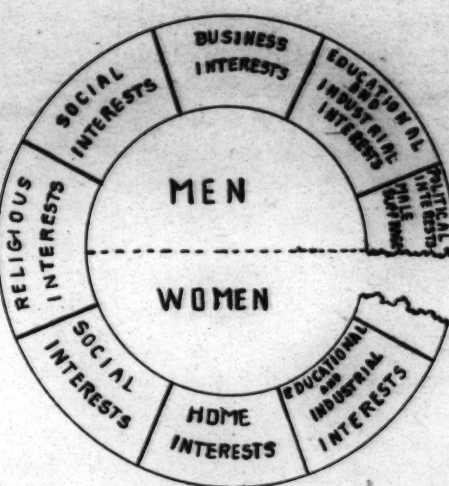
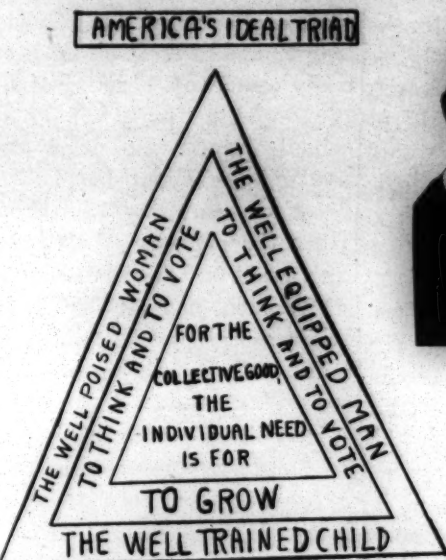
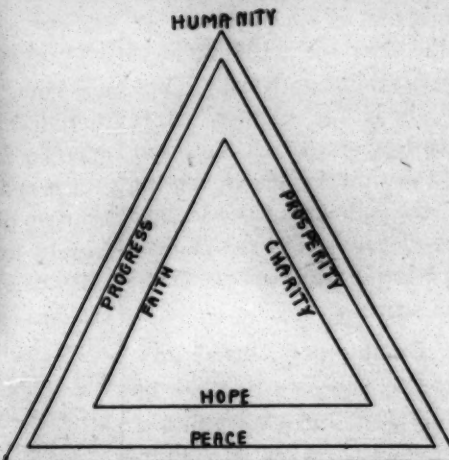
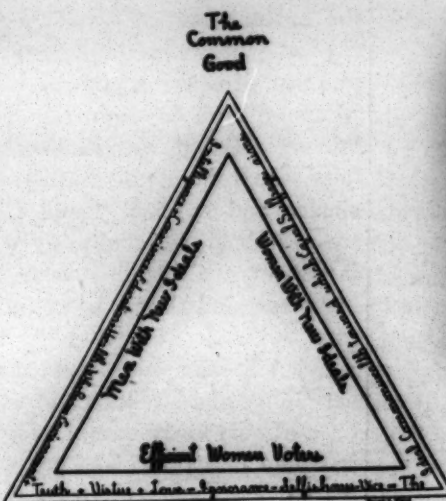
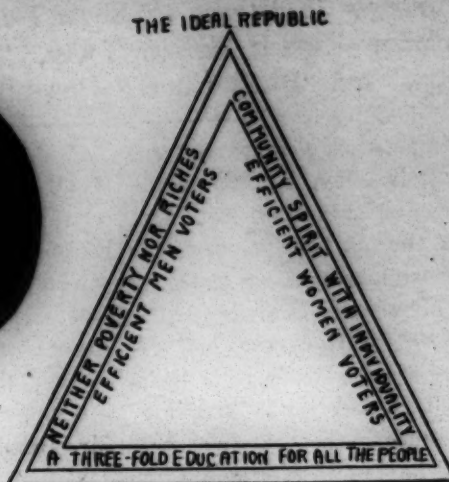
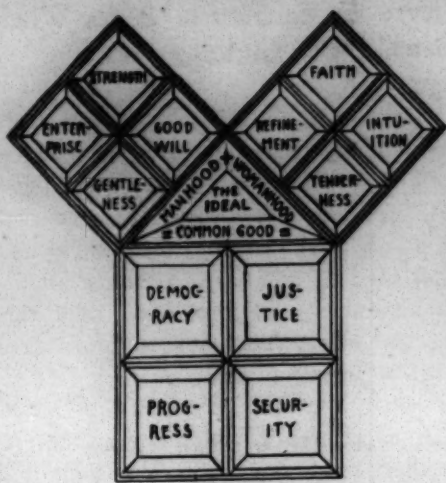
On Feb. 9 Miss Wilson was one of the hostesses at a Suffrage Tea given in New York City, where Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the National Children's Bureau, spoke about the relation of suffrage to Child Welfare. The Children's Bureau is another one of the humanitarian interests of Miss Wilson, whose unaffected love of humanity has led her to ally herself with many philanthropic movements.

Miss Wilson, who seldom makes speeches since she needs to save her voice for her art, has usually been a silent, but sympathetic, onlooker at the various meetings of the movements in which she is deeply interested.

It is said that she always gives the proceeds of her concert money to the work of the blind, for while she is an enthusiastic lover of her work, she does not sing to enrich herself, but to help mankind.

A ten-year-old boy, Master Harold Howard of Vermillion, South Dakota, has drawn for the Woman's Journal a six-paneled cartoon representing woman as washing, nursing, sewing, ironing and tax-paying, with the conclusion, "And Can't Vote!" His mother writes: "I send it to show you how western boys are being brought up."

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL



Left to Right: Design by Frederick LeRoy Sargent of Cambridge; Mr. Louis Brandeis; Design by Miss Laura B. Carnell of Philadelphia; the Original Design; Miss Jane Addams; the Prize Design by Professor Arnold J. Lien of the University of Colorado; Design by Mrs. Estelle B. Clark of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Mr. Norman Hapgood; Design by Mrs. E. W. Shaw of University, Virginia.

THE DECISION

A prize of \$25.00 has been awarded by The Woman's Journal to Professor Arnold J. Lien, of the University of Colorado, for an improvement of the Suffrage Ideal as represented in the triangle printed in The Journal on Sept. 11, 1915. The contest closed on Dec. 1st.

The judges were Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Louis Brandeis and Mr. Norman Hapgood.

A number of the best designs submitted were excluded from a chance of winning the prize because, in the opinion of the judges, they did not conform to the conditions of the contest.

Besides the prize winner, the original, and photographs of the judges, we print four other designs submitted, which deserve honorable mention. A large number of college students entered the competition and thus were brought to a more careful consideration of the meaning of equal suffrage than they had known before.

Miss Milley Pope of Sacramento, Cal., was recently named as State Children's Agent, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lillian R. Matthews, who has served in the office since its creation by the Legislature in 1913. The duties of the agents are to investigate the petitions for half-orphan aid and to report on each case to the Board of Control, with recommendations concerning whether or not State aid, under the mothers' pension law, should be extended.

WIVES OF ALIENS TO BE EDUCATED

Men Applicants for Naturalization Favor Plan to Have Women Attend Night School

The Naturalization Department at Washington, D. C., has issued a letter outlining a plan to further the education of the wives of men seeking naturalization.

From now on all aliens taking out their declaration papers will be required to furnish the names and addresses of their wives and

tell whether or not they are living together. These names will be sent to the school authorities and efforts will be made to have them attend night school.

Since receiving the order from the department it has been found, according to the Philadelphia North American, that applicants for naturalization papers appear anxious to have their wives better educated and willingly give all the information asked for.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will take a rest in Florida while recuperating after the gripe.

LOUIS POST SAYS IT'S HOUSEKEEPING

Convincing Address Given at Cleveland by Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor, made a convincing address on equal suffrage in Cleveland on Jan. 29. He said, in part:

"There is a sense of rightness in women's mind that men do not have. Man needs the woman's vote and she needs his. Government is nothing more than a kind of housekeeping. Suffrage is not mere balloting. The ballot is simply one expression of suffrage."

Of anti-suffragists he said: "I don't understand the state of mind that will take women into politics to help prevent women from having the ballot."

"Who has made politics dirty?" he asked.

"An objection is raised that women know nothing about tariff technicalities, but it's no secret that men are obliged to summon to their aid tariff experts who shall tell them the whys and wherefores." Speaking of the question of women holding office, he said: "Queen Victoria did, and she seemed to have done quite as well as the Georges."

LAST LAUGHS

Coal Dealer: "But, missus, it's no use your saying the coal is poor and won't burn. I gave twenty-eight bob a ton for it myself."

Victim: "Then, you've been cheated. Why, my husband can supply the same stuff at half the price."

Coal Dealer: "I didn't know your husband was in the coal trade."

Victim: "'E ain't; 'e's a slater!" —The Weekly Telegraph.

Smith's wife said to him one evening, anxiously:

"I know, John dear, this high cost of living is terrible, but do you really think we can get along without a servant?"

"We'll have to," Smith answered, firmly, "unless I get a raise. Why, hang it, if the worst comes to the worst, you can do the cooking for yourself and I can get my meals at a restaurant." —Washington Star.

A mission worker tells of a conversation on the East Side between two neighbors in a tenement.

"Did you notice," said one, "that Mrs. O'Malley has a black eye?"

"Did I not?" commented the other. "And her husband not to be out of jail for another week yet! I don't call it respectable!" —Boston American.

Mrs. Bennett arrived at the conclusion that the attachment of the policeman for her cook must be investigated. One morning she took Annie, the cook, to task regarding the matter. Annie admitted his attentions.

"Do you think he means business, Annie?" asked Mrs. Bennett.

"Yis, mum, Oi t'ink so," replied Annie. "Annyway, he's begun to complain about my cookin', mum." —Judge.

Woman's Journal

And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 7

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

FIVE CENTS

PARTIES TO BE SHOWN DEMAND

Great Demonstrations Planned for Republican and Democratic Conventions Next June

Forty thousand suffragists representing every State in the Union are expected to be in Chicago in June for the greatest national suffrage demonstration ever held in this country, in an effort to get a full suffrage plank into the Republican platform, according to plans formulated by a conference of suffragists with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, in Chicago last week.

Fully as large a demonstration will be planned for the Democratic convention in St. Louis.

Mrs. Harrison Munro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, was unanimously elected chairman of the national parade committee by the group of women representing various organizations.

Mrs. James Morrisson promised the help of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson of the Chicago Political Equality League, in the entertaining of the out-of-town women, quarters for whom must be arranged in private homes on account of the congestion of the hotels.

Mrs. Brown will appoint her committees for the Chicago demonstration and plans will be started immediately.

ARKANSAS FLOODS OPEN HIS EYES

Congressman Goodwin Makes Strong Plea for Human Rights—Will He Make Good?

Because of the ravages of the Arkansas floods, the Rules Committee on Feb. 3 reported to Congress a bill for the creation of a Committee on Flood Control, which was passed. Congressman Goodwin of Arkansas, in speaking for the measure, made some strong references to "human rights."

"Sir, we must keep step with the demands of the times and with the growth of civilization. Unfortunately for the people of this country as well as for the people of all countries, legislation has been confined largely to the protection of property rights to the exclusion of human rights. One of the great questions today confronting the American Republic and to which the Congress of the United States must give increasing attention is the question of conservation; and last, but not least, sir, to the conservation not only of these property rights, a few of which I have named, but, higher and above all these, to the conservation of the rights and liberties and the possibilities of the people in human endeavor, in the lengthening of their lives, and in the restoration of the health and the giving of renewed

(Continued on page 30.)

POLITICS IS POLITICS



Courtesy New York Evening World; drawing by Robert Minor.

"How Many Votes is Here? Just One—That's Me!"

NONE FROM FREE STATE VOTED NO

Child Labor Bill Drew Entire Opposition in Congress from Non-Suffrage States.

Not a Congressman from a suffrage State voted against the Owen-Keating child labor bill last week. Nine Representatives from Georgia, six from South Carolina, ten from North Carolina, two from Alabama, six from Texas, five from Florida, two from Tennessee, two from Virginia and one from New Jersey went on record against the measure.

WOULD NOT HAVE NEEDED TO MEET

South Carolina Woman Tells Child Labor Conference Vote Would Have Prevented It

The National Child Labor Conference at Asheville, N. C., last week was told by Mrs. S. C. Ligon of Orangeburg, S. C., that "if women had a controlling voice in State Legislatures and in Congress, there would be no need of this conference."

Mrs. Ligon's subject was "Child Labor and Women's Clubs." Every Congressman except one from her State voted against the child labor bill in the House last week.

"As the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens," says Robert Underwood Johnson, arguing for equal suffrage.

SENATORS PASS SUFFRAGE BILL

Not for American Women, However, But for 450,000 Men of Philippine Islands

The United States Senate on Feb. 5 passed the bill giving the men of the Philippine Islands a greater degree of self-government and providing that full independence should be extended within four years.

In the House prompt action on the bill, which is said to meet with President Wilson's approval, will be urged. The bill would enlarge the right of suffrage from the present 250,000 to approximately 700,000 by extending it to any male citizen able to read and write a native language.

During the debate Senator Cummins of Iowa, referring to the service that the United States had rendered the Filipinos, said:

"It has been a wonderful service, but it has been the service of a master to a subject, for so long as the Congress of the United States has the sole power of determining the fortunes of the people of the Philippine Islands so long they do not enjoy the essence of freedom."

Senator Sutherland of Utah immediately pointed out that a similar relation existed between Congress and the children of this country. If he had not come from a suffrage State, he might have added that a similar relation

WOMEN OF CHILI ASK FOR "RIGHTS"

Civil Code May be Amended to Decrease Husband's Power Over Life and Property

In Chili, when a woman marries, the law does not give her an equal right with her husband in her children; her property is under his control; her wages may be collected by him, and the earnings of the children belong exclusively to the father. At the request of a group of distinguished Chilean women, these unequal and arbitrary discriminations have been brought to the attention of the Senate of that country, and it is possible the Civil Code will be amended.

tion existed between Congress and the women of thirty-seven States.

Mr. Cummins replied: "There are certainly incidents connected with the relation between a master and a slave that are not found in the relation between a parent and a child, but the Senator from Utah must admit that if the child is bound to obey the will of another he is not a free person."

This was the closest reference to the question of woman suffrage made during the weeks of debate.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 24. The names of the Senators who voted for extending suffrage to the men of the Philippines are given in another column. Will they do as well by the women of the United States?

SAYS WOMEN ARE CLOSER TO NATION

President Wilson Declares They Feel Pulse of Country More Than Men

President Wilson outlined to the women of Pittsburgh his plans for national defense during his recent speaking tour. James Francis Burke, who introduced the President, stated that it was Mr. Wilson's first message on this subject to the women of the United States.

The President was evidently surprised at the number of men in the meeting that had been announced as particularly for women.

"I see the men have come in and usurped things as usual," he said. The President showed that he believes women as well as men should take an active interest in the country's problems.

"There is no excuse for making any difference between what I should say to you and what I should say to any other body of citizens," he declared, according to the Pittsburgh Sunday Post of Jan. 30.

When the applause ceased, he went on: "Women live closer to the heart of the nation than men. Women feel the pulse of the country more than men."

EAST CLEVELAND LIKELY TO VOTE

First Point Won in Campaign for Municipal Suffrage Referendum This Spring

Suffragists of East Cleveland on Feb. 4 scored the first point in their campaign to have East Cleveland voters ballot on the enfranchisement of women in that municipality at the same time the city's new charter is voted on in the spring.

Results of a hot meeting of the charter commissioners indicate, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that if the women are able to prove the legality, under the home rule amendment, of submitting their proposal separate from the charter, but simultaneously with the document's presentation, the commission will grant the women's request.

Prevailing sentiment exhibited by a majority of the commissioners was that the proposal, if constitutional, be put before the voters. Suffragists contend there is nothing written into law which would declare the move unconstitutional.

The meeting was full of wrangling, not between suffragists and commissioners, but among the commissioners themselves. They hotly charged each other with side-stepping, playing politics and with "talking much and saying nothing."

At the conclusion of the meeting, A. L. Bishop, confessed anti-suffragist and chairman of the elections sub-committee of the commission, which has been directly concerned by the suffrage

gists' campaign, gave notice that he would present his resignation as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Bishop was indignant at the outcome of the meeting, which took the entire matter out of the hands of Mr. Bishop and his committee, and placed it in the hands of an entirely new special committee.

Mrs. A. D. Baldwin presented the commission with a bulky petition, signed by 1,403 East Cleveland women, in the last four days, asking that the commission consider their proposal.

PRUNE BILL THAT HIT AT ILLINOIS

National Workers Modify Measure That Unintentionally Deprived Women of Presidential Vote

Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have possibly prevented the disfranchisement of the women voters of Illinois.

Curiously enough, the measure containing the disqualifying clause was introduced by one of the most prominent suffrage advocates in Congress, Senator Norris, of Nebraska. In a measure designed to abolish the electoral college and provide for direct election of the President and Vice-President, the words "qualified voters of each State" were inadvertently used in fixing the qualifications of voters, the effect of which would have wiped out the statute of the Illinois Legislature giving women a presidential vote.

"I shall redraft my resolution so that it will preserve the presidential vote for women in Illinois," said Senator Norris last week. "The last thing I should wish to do would be to deprive them of any of their qualifications as voters. Indeed, if I had my way, I would increase them, and extend the franchise to all women."

"The effect my constitutional amendment would have on the Illinois women was called to my attention by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, vice-chairman of that committee."

WOMEN WORKERS NEED LAW'S AID

Thousands of Clothing Makers of 15 to 18 Years Harassed and Insulted

Twenty thousand makers of women's waists and dresses, twenty thousand employees of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and twenty-five thousand makers of house dresses, kimono, laces and children's dresses are involved in the strike of 65,000 workers in the needle trades in New York and New Jersey which began this week. Mayor Mitchell has received a letter from President Schlesinger of the International Association, in part, as follows:

"About 6,000 workers in the children's dress industry in this city are out on strike for better wages and more humane treatment. No less than 90 per cent. of these strikers are women, a large number of them girls between the ages of 15 and 18. The

NEW COMMITTEE OUTLINES PLANS

Mrs. Roessing Aims at Long Distance Connection Between Congress and Home Suffragists

"Politicians must look to their laurels."

Members of Congress accorded this tribute to the generalship of woman suffragists in greeting the announcement this week of organization plans of the newly-appointed Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"The one big thing that the Congressional Committee is doing," said Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania, who heads the Congressional Committee for the National Association, "is to perfect a working organization of suffragists in each Congressional District in the United States. This plan is intended to secure a more stable basis for securing the enactment of the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage now pending in the Senate and House."

Associated with Mrs. Roessing on the Congressional Committee are seven other women who will carry on the active campaign in Congress and throughout the States. Of these Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, will serve as vice-chairmen. The others are: Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama; Mrs. Helen Grenfell, of Colorado; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas; Mrs. C. S. McClure, of Michigan; and Miss Martha Norris, of Ohio.

"In the last analysis the man in Congress listens to the voice of the people at home," said Mrs. Roessing. "Of course, he is a long distance from home, and sometimes does not hear the voice. Our aim is to establish, in conjunction with our personal appeals to members of Congress, a long distance connection and uninterrupted communication between sentiment for suffrage in the States and those who should respond to that sentiment in Washington."

"Our district organization is now in the formative stage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, the newly-elected president of the National Association, is now in the field giving her personal attention to the plan, and just at this time is in Illinois. A series of State conferences is being arranged through the country, at each of which Mrs. Catt will meet the Congressional District chairmen."

"Reports will be made from

strikers have been picketing their respective shops in a quiet and peaceful manner, as they have the right to do by law, and in a majority of cases they are being harassed, assaulted and grossly insulted by professional gangsters hired by the employers."

"They get no protection from the police, and in many cases the latter openly side with the gangsters. The union will be very glad to have its representatives accompany any person you may designate for an investigation of these charges and to submit to you other convincing proof of the justice of our complaint."

When women make and wear the clothes, should they not have a direct governing voice in their manufacture? The very clothes on our backs cry "Votes for women."

each district, and the plans will be gone over by Mrs. Catt. Detailed information regarding the records of members of Congress for the respective districts will be furnished. The work of the committee in Congress will then be supplemented by the activities of the district leaders and their forces, so that every member of Congress will know not only by hearsay, but by actual evidence furnished him from home, that equal suffragists are in the fight to stay until they win."

TIME TO CHANGE SAYS MRS. CATT

Trolley Must Be Changed from State to National Concentration, Declared Leader

"Suffrage first" is to be the slogan of the women of the United States for the next two years, or "until we win." That was the message of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as spoken at a meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League last week, according to the Chicago Herald.

"We have been on the same trolley of education and agitation for nearly a hundred years," she said. "Now it is time to transfer. We must change from State to national concentration. I made my first suffrage speech twenty-seven years ago. I will work thirty years for suffrage, then quit. With your help I will quit enfranchised."

"Fifty per cent of the men in this country believe in woman suffrage. All we need is something big and broad to put our question over. It is the enemies of society who are determined we shall be satisfied without the vote, and it is not that they are afraid we will be soiled by the mire of politics, but that we will clean it up."

Granting of woman suffrage, she believed, will be the inevitable result of the war. "This conflict will result in one of two things," she predicted. "There will either be increased militarism which will at first regard women merely in their racial aspect as the mothers of sons." This condition will be so unbearable that there will be a reaction, resulting in the vote for women. "On the other hand," Mrs. Catt continued, "the end of the war may bring with it increased democracy, which will include woman suffrage."

At a previous conference she said, according to the Chicago News:

"One of the great encouragements to us in making this campaign, is the splendid record of Illinois women. It is you Chicago women, with your fourth of a million votes in a recent municipal election, who did more than you realize to sway the minds of sober thinkers in New York and other conservative States towards your cause."

ARKANSAS FLOODS OPEN HIS EYES

(Concluded from page 49)

strength and vigor to the physical activities of the people.

"I appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that this view is a little more liberal and possibly a little more broad than some of my friends here in the House will agree to; but what, sir, is the function of government, for what purpose were governments created and instituted, if not for the protection of the people, to give hope and cour-

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; now before the Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee of the Judiciary that has the amendment under consideration is composed of Representatives Carlin of Virginia, chairman; Gard of Ohio, Taggart of Kansas, Volstead of Minnesota, and Morgan of Oklahoma.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Legislative Action	Goes to Voters	
	House	Senate
Iowa 81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	
South		
Dakota ... 57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West		
Virginia . 76-8	28-1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Suffrage amendments are now pending action in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia.

age to their aspirations and to their ambitions? And I hope the time will never come, sir, when, as a member of this House, in keeping with the Constitution, which all of us have taken an oath to support, I shall fail and refuse to lift my voice and to give my vote to those things of which I have spoken, conserving not only property rights, but granting to the people what the legislation of most countries has denied—still greater rights, the rights of humanity itself."

In voting against the suffrage

amendment in the last Congress, Mr. Goodwin took a stand against granting to women the rights of their adult citizenship. Will he not recast his views in accordance with his statement of last week?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of

HEARING HELD BEFORE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

The equal suffrage amendment was introduced into the Legislature of Virginia for the third time the third week in January. A hearing before joint committees of Senate and House was set for last week Thursday. The Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which has not been at all active up to the past year, then announced that they would bring Miss Lucy J. Price from Ohio to speak in opposition to the measure on Monday night in a hall rented for the purpose. Patrons of the suffrage measure informed the president of the Suffrage League, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, that the "antis" were also making an effort to get a private hearing before the legislative committee on Monday afternoon so that Miss Price could speak there also. As is it contrary to the law of Virginia for the negative of a side to be heard before the affirmative, this was not granted; but the Suffrage League consented to have the hearing changed to Monday in order to give the antis a chance to reply if they wished to. They also requested the anti association to turn the Monday night meeting into an open debate, permitting the suffragists, of course, to share the expenses. The suffragists had every reason to believe that the other association would accept this challenge, inasmuch as they had already challenged the suffragists themselves to a debate with Miss Price in Charlottesville on the following night. The "antis," however, refused to debate either Monday afternoon or Monday night.

When the time for the hearing arrived Monday afternoon, the Hall of the House of Delegates was packed to the last inch, and suffrage yellow was much in evidence. The first two suffrage speakers were Mrs. Dexter Otey of Lynchburg and Mrs. J. H. Whitner of Roanoke, who both made excellent speeches. It was then announced that any one who wished to speak in opposition to the measure could do so. Mrs. Fred Jones of Richmond then got up and spoke for about forty minutes. A surprising turn was given to the proceedings when, at the conclusion of Mrs. Jones' speech, the president of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage stood up and said: "I should like to say that the last speaker does not represent our organization and has spoken in direct opposition to our wishes."

Several excellent suffrage speeches then followed by Rev. J. J. Wicker, Miss Eudora Ramsey and Miss Adele Clarke of Richmond and Mrs. B. B. Valentine. The crowd in the hall was so great that one of the suffrage speakers, R. E. Lee Heckman, president of the State Federation of Labor, could not get in to make his speech, though he later handed a statement to the committee announcing that his organization had given equal suffrage their full endorsement. Sudden illness

women laborers in the State, the garment workers.

The anti-suffragists arranged for a hearing for Miss Price before the House the same day. Accordingly, when Miss Price had finished speaking, a motion was made and passed to allow the Suffrage League a rebuttal, and a clever speech was made by Miss Ramsey.

It is impossible to tell exactly what the vote will be in this Legislature, but it is very certain that suffrage will win many more votes than it did in either of the two previous trials. The bill entered the House with seven patrons and the Senate with two. prevented also the suffrage speech of Miss Lily Barbour, State factory inspector and representative of the only organized

PRESIDENT MEETS KANSAS WOMEN

Delegation of Seventy-five Feminine Voters Present Petition for National Franchise

On his visit to the suffrage State of Kansas, President Wilson on Feb. 3 received a delegation of seventy-five women voters, headed by Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, State chairman of the Congressional Union, at the residence of Governor Capper. Miss Mabel Vernon introduced Mrs. Monroe, who said, according to the Topeka Daily Capital:

"Mr. President, you honor us by granting to us a moment in which to receive our plea. We wish to impress upon you the economic importance of this national suffrage amendment as we have gathered it from our recent long-drawn-out campaign, inaugurated in 1867.

"I appreciate this call very much," the President answered "I appreciate it very much."

A petition for the nation-wide amendment was handed to the President, who gave it to one of the secret service men.

FARM ALONE HAS BEEN ON SQUARE

Women of Iowa Homesteads Told That Their Products Are Not Handicapped

The first conference of women farmers in Iowa was held in Ames Feb. 3 during the short course week for farmers there, and the 150 women present were told by various speakers that woman's sphere extended just as much into the field of agriculture as into other pursuits which she shares equally with men.

"Women are now doing everything men are, but farming is the only place where her products are not discriminated against, just because they are women's products," said Miss F. Pearle Mitchell, president of the Missouri Women Farmers' Club, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Of the 7,350 women registered as voters in Topeka, 6,100 are home-keepers.

The first month of 1916 brought a suffrage victory.

MOTHER AND SON FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Before Large Audience at Columbus, Ohio, Evangelist G. W. Anderson Endorses Equal Suffrage

With his aged mother sitting near on the choir platform, Evangelist George Wood Anderson declared himself an advocate of woman suffrage before an audience of 4,000 at the North Side Tabernacle, Columbus, Ohio, recently.

"I'm for woman suffrage," Mr. Anderson said. "My mother and I have voted side by side on educational questions, and I hope the time is here when we can vote together for President of the United States."

COURT REFUSES WOMAN'S NAME

Executrix Gives Reasons for Not Serving — Journal's Right to Legacy Not Questioned

The Probate Court of Salem county, Mass., refused last week to accept the signature of Agnes E. Ryan of The Woman's Journal as one of the executors of the will of Mrs. Mary E. C. Orne of Lynn. The court held that Miss Ryan could not legally use her maiden name now that she is married. Miss Ryan declined to sign any other name and gave up the executorship. The bequest to The Woman's Journal is in no way endangered by Miss Ryan's action. The reasons for her protest were set forth in a letter to the judge as follows:

February 5, 1916.

"(1) A name has value in the eyes of the law. If a person's name is slandered or libelled, the law recognizes that a damage has been done and requires some form of restitution. The law even recognizes the name of a registered article in trade as a 'trade mark' not to be violated.

"I am registered in the eyes of society as Agnes E. Ryan. The law recognized me by that name previous to my marriage; I continue to be known by that name. I sign my checks with that name. I am known in all my business, professional and social relations under that designation.

"What right has the law simply on the ground of sex to take from me that which itself declares an individual asset?

"(2) The law does not deprive a man of his right to a name after marriage. The law does not even inquire whether Mr. Vickary, who was named as one of the other executors in this will, is married or single, and it would make no difference to the law whether he were or not. It is a discrimination and an injustice for the law to deprive a human being of a name on the ground of sex.

"(3) The law recognizes the right of an unmarried woman to a name. What remarkable change takes place after marriage that that right should be taken away?

"(4) The law has already recognized the right of married women to hold their own property. It has recognized the equal rights of married women with their husbands to any children that may be born from their marriage.

"(5) Your decision contradicts the wishes of the deceased Mrs. Orne, who not only referred to me as 'Agnes E. Ryan,' but who believed in the right of a woman to keep her own name after marriage.

"For these reasons I refuse to abide by your decision, and shall decline to serve as an executor to Mrs. Orne's will under any other than my own name, as signed herewith. Yours sincerely, Agnes E. Ryan."

Mrs. Catt Welcomed In Iowa

It was not only the suffragists of Iowa who were interested and delighted with the visit of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, but from all parts of the State inquiries poured into headquarters asking about the length of Mrs. Catt's stay and how much time she would have for addresses in various towns and places. It was all too short a visit to please Iowa. Everyone who knew Mrs. Catt during her residence in the State recalled a host of anecdotes and dwelt at length upon her personal charm. Her visit was a matter of moment.

Mrs. Catt's visit was primarily for a conference with the State president, Miss Flora Dunlap, and the Iowa leaders. However, she found time to give an address at a big mass meeting on Sunday afternoon. Gov. George W. Clarke introduced Mrs. Catt. Monday evening she was the honor guest at a dinner given by the board of directors. About 200 participated in the affair, the guests including both men and women of prominence. Following the dinner came short talks, all bearing on the Iowa situation. Tiny dolls gowned in yellow satin and bearing the legend "Votes for Women" made pretty dinner favors.

The State suffrage board convened last Monday for a two days' session, which was practically a conference with the national president. The time was devoted to a close review of the Iowa situation that Mrs. Catt might know the details of the plans and the progress of the campaign up to date. With the goal but four months away, the campaign activities are quickening and multiplying, and all the workers and organizers are putting in busy days.

Last week saw the full quota of district organizers in the field, which means there will be increased activities in all the counties. All the organizers are women who have been through several campaigns and who are able to take up the work with vigor.

A definite plan of reform in many of the prevailing styles in women's dress has been drawn up by the resolutions committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for consideration when the body convenes in New York in May.

Miss Kitty Marion, a prominent English suffragist, who recently arrived in this country, calls herself "a woman without a country." Because she never took her citizenship papers in England she is treated as an alien and there compelled to report to the police and keep within a five-mile radius.

The producer of Dorrance roses, celebrated for their perfection, is a woman and a suffragist. Miss Anne Dorrance, who takes entire charge of the greenhouses extending over her big estate near Wilkesbarre, Pa., took an active part in the State suffrage campaign last fall. Much of her leisure is devoted to civic problems. For many years she has been an active member of the school board, and her opinion as "the best business man in Dorrancetown" is often sought by her associates.

as soon as headquarters are established.

Among the organizers who are starting their work this week for the first time in Iowa is Miss Florence Leech, in the ninth district, who goes through courtesy of the Woman Voters' Campaign Alliance. Miss Leech will have her headquarters at Atlantic. Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, who goes to Iowa by courtesy of Wisconsin, is now starting organization work in the first district. Miss Grace Ballard opened headquarters at Creston, and Miss Edna Wright of Milwaukee started her work in the third district. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart has given several addresses, one being a most successful mass meeting at Cedar Rapids.

One of the important happenings in suffrage circles last week was the meeting at Davenport, an important point in the second district, which is under the direction of Miss Mabel Lodge. Addresses were made by Mr. Witter Bynner, the well known playwright and poet. Mr. Bynner had the co-operation of Mr. Arthur Davison Ficke of Davenport, who is also well known as a writer and poet. It was a splendid start for the suffrage cause, and one which cannot but have far-reaching influence.

Mr. Bynner said in his address: "The East feels that Iowa will be added to the suffrage States this year. We are relying on Iowa. We will be heartbroken if your State should fall us."

The developments in college circles have been very interesting. A debate is announced to take place between the women of the Iowa State Teachers College and the women of Coe College. The question is: "Resolved,—That the results of woman suffrage in the States where it has been tried justify its adoption in the remaining States of the Union."

A college club of 150 men and women was formed at Iowa College at Grinnell by Miss Alice B. Curtis, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Spaulding of Grinnell, State board member, Dean Gates, members of the faculty and students. All the proverbial college enthusiasm was brought to the meeting and Mrs. Spaulding and Miss Curtis were treated to yells and calls. It was a brilliant success.

Wappelo county is now organized with Mrs. J. K. Dysart as county chairman. Miss Curtis made the address and plans were made for a further conference.

Miss Edith Rettig has been working in Greene and Carroll counties and following her talk to the Ministerial association, all the ministers promised to preach suffrage sermons.

Mrs. J. G. Grundy has been devoting her attentions to Humboldt and Algonia following her work at Garner. At Garner Mrs. Grundy addressed a banquet, but there was so much suffrage enthusiasm at the banquet that all the men present made speeches too.

Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, fourth district organizer, very ably presented the suffrage cause before the Charles City commercial club. She was the honor guest at a reception given by Mrs. V. T. Price of Elkader, and in the evening addressed an audience at the court house. The press speaks with enthusiasm of the affair.

Des Moines suffragists were all excitement this week over the suffrage ball given by the Votes for Women League and the Political Equality club. The affair was given in the gold room of the Hotel Chamberlain and was carried out on an elaborate scale. Many novel features were introduced and much accomplished for the cause. The ball was given for the purpose of raising funds for the State work, and the purpose was accomplished with fine results.

A number of suffrage teas and novel parties are in the planning among the Des Moines suffragists.

The activity of women at the polls in the recent bond election at Cherokee, Iowa, is fairly conclusive that women of the State desire the ballot. In this election, which was held Jan. 24, the women cast 500 votes and the men 513.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

LINCOLN AND SUFFRAGE

At the celebrations of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, more stress is laid every year upon the fact that Lincoln was the first prominent public man in America to come out in favor of votes for women. Away back in 1836, in a letter to his constituents published in the Sangamon County Journal, he declared that he believed in giving the ballot to all American citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

The opponents of equal rights try to disparage this declaration of Lincoln's on the ground that he was only twenty-seven years of age when he made it. But if he had written a schoolboy essay against equal suffrage when he was only seventeen, or even when he was only seven, we may be sure that the antis would now glory in the fact, and would claim him unhesitatingly as one of themselves.

Lincoln's words no doubt seemed revolutionary enough in 1836; yet next November the women of Lincoln's own State of Illinois will cast their ballots for President of the United States, for the first time.

A. S. B.

THE ANTHONY BIRTHDAY

On Feb. 15, Susan B. Anthony's birthday will be celebrated by hundreds of suffrage clubs throughout the United States. If Miss Anthony and the other pioneers in the equal rights movement can look back upon the world they have left, how they must wonder and rejoice over the progress of the cause!

When little Susan was born in 1820, she opened her eyes upon a widely different world for women from that which exists today. No woman in America could vote, even for the smallest school officer. No woman in Europe could vote, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in the old world. Today, on this side of the ocean, women can vote for President of the United States in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Montana, and Nevada. In four States and a number of cities, women taxpayers can vote on questions of local taxation; and women have school suffrage in more than half the States of the Union. They have full suffrage in Alaska and Manitoba, and municipal suffrage in nine provinces of Canada.

On the other side of the ocean, women now have full suffrage in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Bosnia, New Zealand and Australia; and municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Sweden, and even in South Africa and some parts of India.

In the United States, and to a large extent elsewhere, the whole atmosphere has changed. In 1820, girls had hardly any school privileges, and no college in the country admitted women. They were excluded from all the professions, and limited to a few poorly paid occupations. A married woman's person, property, children and earnings were under the absolute control of her husband. In almost all the States, he had the legal right to beat her, and he was not condemned by public opinion if he exercised the right. The same public opinion, more tyrannous than law, forbade any woman to speak in public, disparaged her if she wrote for publication, and looked upon her as

unwomanly if she joined even a temperance society. Organizations of women were practically non-existent.

The world for women has been revolutionized since Susan B. Anthony's day. It has been revolutionized largely through the efforts of the pioneer suffragists; and their efforts were fought at every point by anti-suffragists, who declared with passion and with sincere conviction that each step in advance was bound to destroy the home, unsex women and subvert the foundations of society.

Let the members of Congress recall these facts when they come to vote upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and when the old familiar cry of "Wolf!" is once more raised against it. There are no wolves in those particular woods; the experience of a century has proved it, to all who have read history with open minds. And if the Susan B. Anthony amendment is not yet wholly "out of the woods," it has now come to a point where the light is clearly visible beyond them.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND AUTOMOBILES

A bill was lately introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to forbid women to drive high-powered automobiles. It aroused strong protest, and was finally withdrawn by the mover. The discussion over it brought out the interesting discovery that women take out nearly six and a half per cent. of the licenses to run automobiles, but women meet with less than two and a half per cent. of the accidents. From this it seems clear that women as a general rule drive more carefully than men, and are less given to "joy riding." Yet a few accidents due to women's carelessness or lack of skill were enough to prompt one of the solons to try to lay a sweeping prohibition upon all women.

It is on the same principle that most opponents of equal suffrage argue. When a few women in some suffrage State sell their votes, or otherwise break the election laws, it is at once quoted in all the non-suffrage States as a proof that all women ought to be debarred from the ballot box.

Judge Lindsey says: "Ninety-nine per cent. of Colorado's election frauds have been committed by men, without any assistance, direct or indirect, from women." From Kentucky it was reported last spring that a number of women in Pike County had sold their school votes, and all the anti-suffrage papers gave the fact big headlines. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, applied to E. J. Picklesimer, County Attorney of Pike County, for the number of men and of women who had sold their votes. He replied: "There are about 700 men and three women indicted for selling their votes in Pike County." In Chicago a popular midwife persuaded several hundred foreign women to vote for "Bathhouse John." This has been used as an argument against equal suffrage ever since, although scores of male "bosses" rounded up the foreign men to do the same, and, after all their efforts, the women gave "Bathhouse John" a much smaller vote, both actually and proportionally, than the men did. When Mrs. Maud Wood Park was in Colorado, she secured a written statement as to the number of men and women involved in the Shafroth election frauds, from the District Attorney of Denver, who tried the cases. According to his official statement, there were 78 persons informed against for taking part in those frauds, 76 men and two women. Yet the anti-suffragists for years have quoted the incident with as much gusto as if the offenders had numbered 76 women to two men.

Professor Andrew H. Wood of the Denver Law School was opposed to equal suffrage before he went to Colorado, but has been converted by observation of its practical effects. He writes (Woman's Journal, Oct. 16, 1915):

"Our criminals are only about five per cent. women, and the women avoid crimes in respect to the ballot box to the same extent as they avoid crime in other matters. It is certain that, as a whole, our women have always been an influence for good in our politics."

If women claimed the right to run automobiles, or to vote, on the ground that no woman ever does wrong, the claim of course could not stand. But in both lines they show a smaller percentage of wrongdoing than their brothers. This fact is commended to the women—a number of them antis—who protested so strongly against any curtailment of their automobile privileges.

A. S. B.

ON THE JOB

The new Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is evidently right on the job. In preventing the inadvertent taking away of presidential suffrage from the women of Illinois, it has done an excellent piece of work. It starts out well.

At the instigation of the liquor interests, a bill for the repeal of woman suffrage was introduced in the last Illinois Legislature, but it did not even get out of committee. Several attempts were also made to accomplish the same thing indirectly by bills which pretended to have quite other objects; but Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was right on the job, and they all came to nothing. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

NO SEX ANTAGONISM HERE

It was a significant scene that took place the other day, when Manitoba granted full suffrage to women. After the announcement that the bill had passed the Legislature by a unanimous vote, the legislators and the women who by a unanimous vote, the legislators and the women who crowded the gallery joined in singing the patriotic song, "O Canada!" Then the women sang, "They Are Jolly Good Fellows," in compliment to the men who had enfranchised them; and when the women got through, the legislators sang the same song to the gallery, in honor of the women.

It is sometimes said that equal suffrage will lead to sex antagonism. Instead, it removes one of the few roots of bitterness that now exist between men and women, and tends directly and powerfully to promote mutual good feeling. The women are grateful to the men, and the men are pleased with themselves and proud of themselves for having done justice to their mothers, sisters and wives. This has been conspicuously the case in California.

The time is coming when that scene of enthusiasm in Manitoba will be repeated in every State of this Union. There will be something very much like it in Washington if the Susan B. Anthony amendment passes the present Congress.

A. S. B.

GERMAN WOMEN REBEL

"It is the testimony of everybody who has visited Germany lately that the women are responsible for the recent symptoms of unrest," says a Rotterdam correspondent. "The women have led the disturbances everywhere, and their criticisms of the state of affairs are very bitter and outspoken. One reason for this is the remarkable change in the status of the German woman that has come about since the war. Before, in no country in the world did the axiom apply so strongly that the place of the woman is the home. Now the Government has had to call in the women to help to keep things going, and the result is a remarkable awakening. With their new-found national importance, the women of Germany, hitherto among the most docile in the world, are claiming their right to discuss and criticise the policy of their country."

When Napoleon objected to women interesting themselves in public affairs, a brilliant Frenchwoman answered: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should want to know the reason why."

When the German hausfrau finds the lives of her husband and her grown-up sons cut off, and the food supply of the younger children cut off also, she is much too intelligent not to wish to know the reason why. Apparently the reasons that have been given by the Government are not wholly satisfactory, to some at least among the German mothers.

A. S. B.

Robert J. Guinn, President of the Atlanta Board of Education, was lately reported to have just come out in favor of votes for women. Mr. Guinn writes: "As a matter of fact, I have been an advocate of equal suffrage for more than twenty years, and have never heard what I considered a sound argument why the right of suffrage in a republican government should not be accorded to women."

WHAT ABOUT WOMEN?

The following United States Senators voted last week to extend the right of suffrage to all male citizens in the Philippine Islands able to read and write a native language. Will they do as well by the women of the United States?

Ashurst of Arizona,
Bankhead of Alabama,
Beckman of Kentucky,
Borah of Idaho,
Broussard of Louisiana,
Bryan of Florida,
Chilton of West Virginia,
Clapp of Minnesota,
Clarke of Arkansas,
Fletcher of Florida,
Hardwick of Georgia,
Hitchcock of Nebraska,
Hollis of New Hampshire,
Hughes of New Jersey,
Husting of Wisconsin,
James of Kentucky,
Johnson of Maine,
Johnson of South Dakota,
Kenyon of Iowa,
Kern of Indiana,
La Follette of Wisconsin,
Lea of Tennessee,
Lee of Maryland,
Lewis of Illinois,
Martin of Virginia,
Myers of Montana,

Newlands of Nevada,
Norris of Nebraska,
O'Gorman of New York,
Overman of N. Carolina,
Pittman of Nevada,
Pomerene of Ohio,
Ransdell of Louisiana,
Reed of Missouri,
Robinson of Arkansas,
Saulsbury of Delaware,
Shafroth of Colorado,
Sheppard of Texas,
Shields of Tennessee,
Simmons of N. Carolina,
Smith of Arizona,
Smith of Georgia,
Smith of South Carolina,
Stone of Missouri,
Swanson of Virginia,
Thomas of Colorado,
Thompson of Kansas,
Tillman of S. Carolina,
Vardaman of Mississippi,
Walsh of Montana,
Williams of Mississippi,
Works of California.

Suffrage Work in the States

OHIO

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the State Association, were the chief speakers at the annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland on Jan. 29. Mrs. Charles S. Brooks, chairman of the Party for two years, was succeeded by Mrs. Roger G. Perkins. Seventy-five women delegates were present. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage was represented by President Sherman A. Arter and Newton D. Baker.

Mrs. Upton called for pledges to carry on the work, and nearly \$2,000 was pledged. At an executive session, Mrs. J. F. Weller of Pittsburgh, Pa., told how Allegheny County was carried for suffrage last fall.

Because Cleveland suffragists were not included in the invitations sent to women's organizations by the Chamber of Commerce for President Wilson's address in their city, they protested. The Chamber said they had been excluded on the basis of political partisanship. The suffragists answered, in part: "As we are a voteless group, it is perfectly obvious that we are not a political party. We are 7,500 women organized to secure the vote."

The suffragists won, and their representative was given a seat on the platform at the President's meeting.

The officers elected were: honorary chairman, Miss Harriet L. Keeler; chairman, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins; vice chairmen, Mrs. Rufus P. Ranney, Mrs. E. S. Bassett; secretary, Mrs. Alton H. Smith; financial secretary, Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride; treasurer, Mrs. Philip Merrill; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Melville Irwin; auditor, John O. Pearson.

Miss Ella M. Haas, former factory inspector, is meeting with success in the field; she is now working for the State Ass'n.

NEW JERSEY

Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, of Bergen County, planned to introduce a bill conferring Presidential suffrage upon the women of New Jersey in the New Jersey Senate Feb. 7.

The Joint Legislative Committee, representing all the suffragists of the State, in endorsing this bill, has for its chairman Mrs. R. A. Huse, of Elizabeth; as members-at-large, representing all the suffrage organizations, Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, of Llewellyn Park, and Mrs. George T. Vickers, of Jersey City; representing the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, of Plainfield; Mrs. Frederick H. Colvin, of East Orange; Miss Elizabeth Pope, of Jersey City; Mrs. Huse, and Mrs. N. K. Thompson, of Cranford; representing the New Jersey Women's Political Union, Mrs. Frank H. Sumner and Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, of Newark; Mrs. Howard Crosby Warren, of Princeton; Mrs. A. D. Brearley, of Rahway, and Mrs. Carl Vall, of Ridgewood.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a strong reference to suffrage at a meeting in Montclair last week. Having done splendid work among the laboring classes, especially in the anti-tuberculosis campaign and with pure milk stations, she said that "nobody having had such experience could fail to see the good that would be done to society when women were enfranchised."

MASSACHUSETTS

Declaring that no question before the country is of greater importance to its electorate than the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage, a public meeting held Tuesday night at the Boston Equal Suffrage Association headquarters passed the following resolutions to be sent to Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators:

"In view of the fact that more than one voter out of three in the last election put himself on record in favor of equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and also in three great eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, rolling up a favorable vote of one million men; since at least three more States, Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia, will vote this year upon this issue; since 12 States of the Union already enjoy equal political rights for men and women, almost 4,000,000 women already voting for President; since no question before our country is of greater importance to its electorate, we ask you to support in this session of Congress the suffrage measure, called the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson answered the objection that the voters had just rejected the plan by referring to the passing of the 15th amendment after it had been voted against by the States.

Mrs. Glendower Evans explained the federal amendment and called attention to the fact that one fourth of the United States Senators and one seventh of the United States Congressmen came from States where women vote, which made the passage of the amendment a possibility this year.

The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Frederick Bagley.

The Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union also held a meeting in the interests of the federal amendment last week at the Copley Plaza, with Prof. Charles Beard, of Columbia University, Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Annie Molloy, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field as the speakers. Basil King presided.

An open meeting will be held in Library Hall, Holyoke, on Feb. 15, at which the Rev. Franklin Knight and a member of the State board, probably Mrs. Maud Wood Park, will speak. A change proposed in the Holyoke suffrage work is to raise the money according to the budget plan rather than by giving entertainments. Mrs. W. S. Loomis, treasurer, and Miss Julia B. Callopy, chairman of the finance committee, will direct the work.

The second of Dr. Edward H. Griggs's Ibsen lectures at Tremont Temple, Boston, will be on "A Doll's House." Dr. Griggs shows Ibsen's conception of the woman movement in this talk. The lectures will be at 11, Saturday mornings, beginning Feb. 19 and ending March 25.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, State Senator of Colorado, spoke at Charleston Feb. 8, under the auspices of the local Equal Suffrage League.

ALABAMA

The annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association has been held this week in Gadsden.

Birmingham suffragists are preparing for a presentation of their own moving picture play, "The New Chivalry." It was written by Mr. Ben Gross, a young playwright, and secured the prize of \$25 offered by the Birmingham E. S. A. for the best suffrage scenario based on conditions in Alabama. The scenes will be taken in and around Birmingham, and the actors will be local suffragists.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the State board:

"Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, that it hereby engage to do all in its power to support and further the national amendment and work for a State amendment."

A poll taken of the local associations in the State as to their position on the resolution resulted in almost unanimous support.

CONNECTICUT

Miss Helen Todd's two weeks' tour in Connecticut will come to an end on Feb. 13, with a mass meeting in Putnam. In the two weeks she will have made 22 speeches in 20 different towns and cities. The only places where she spoke twice were Bridgeport and New Haven. The second week of her tour has been even busier and more effective than the first.

In her speeches Miss Todd has chiefly confined herself to facts and history—to describing just what the men and women of the East want to know. She has told of how the women in California won the vote and what they have done with it since they got it. She has carefully laid at rest the bogeys which the antis raise about the effect of woman suffrage on the home and on the women themselves, and everywhere she has produced an excellent effect and has won many converts to woman suffrage.

GEORGIA

The petition campaign to secure the names of 5,000 Atlanta women, in return for which the City Council is expected to grant the right of women to vote in the city primaries, is being carried on vigorously. Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, reports that in two days they secured about 2,000 names. She writes: "We are taking the signatures of men also on a separate petition, as we realize the power of their endorsement."

A big rally had been planned for February 22, but when it was learned that the play for the benefit of the police fell on that date, the suffragists decided not to offer a counter attraction for that evening, but to postpone the rally to the 23d.

DELAWARE

Active organization work is being carried on throughout the State by Miss Clara Louise Rowe, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Victor du Pont, Sr., and Miss Ella Riegel. The end of last week saw Sussex county thoroughly organized.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association has presented the bill for presentational suffrage to the Legislature.

The Association will hold a reception on Baby Day, March 9. The hostesses will be the president and past presidents of the Housewives' League. The suffrage mothers and grandmothers will be the hospitality committee.

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, State president, has urged the executive board to organize a men's league. Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz has suggested that the members emulate the advice given to the disciples in the Gospel—to become "Fishers of Men"—since the cause is righteous and just.

Mrs. Fittz is planning for Fishers of Lawyers, Fishers of Clergymen and Doctors, Fishers of Aldermen, Fishers of Plumbers, Fishers of Artists, Architects and Sculptors, etc. Each fisher is endeavoring to enroll at least five men a week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

An injustice to women in New Hampshire is pointed out by General Secretary Eva L. Foster of the Concord Charity Organization Society in her annual report.

One of the greatest troubles which the society seeks to alleviate is the result of desertion or non-support. Miss Foster said: "The New Hampshire method of dealing with these cases renders the society nearly helpless in facing them. Although a deserting husband may be extradited if out of the State, there are seldom funds available for this purpose. If he is finally brought before the court and sentenced, a pardon is easily secured, since it seems useless for the State to maintain a man in idleness and either support his family or allow them to suffer. A State workhouse in which a man could be obliged to work and have his wages paid to his family seems to be the only solution for this problem. It might not be financially self-supporting, but it could hardly be more expensive than the present arrangement. At present the State is paying in the sufferings of toil-worn, broken women and neglected, underfed children."

MAINE

An address on "Legal Rights of Women in Maine" was delivered before the Women's Club of Houlton recently by the Hon. Ira G. Hersey. By a bare recital of the facts attending actual cases, Mr. Hersey showed the legal injustices against which women have struggled for many years.

When the bill of the Safe Roads Association to limit women automobile drivers to cars of 30-horsepower came before the Committee on Roads and Bridges at the Massachusetts State House General Francis Peabody, president of the association, withdrew it, stating that the association had decided not to press the matter at present. More than fifty women drivers had come out, and the hearing room was packed to the doors. They were prepared to make a stand, not only to operate any sort of automobile they choose, but for women's rights in general.

PENNSYLVANIA

The lawyers of Armstrong county, Penn., have gone on record as favoring woman suffrage. At a meeting of the Armstrong County Bar Association, held last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by Congress.

The county primary and general elections of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia will be held Feb. 19 and 26.

During the past week the annual convention of the third legislative district of the Woman Suffrage Party of Montgomery was held at North Wales, with women from all parts of Montgomery county in attendance. Officers were elected as follows: district chairman, Mrs. C. S. Childs, North Wales; first vice chairman, Mrs. T. Duncan Just, Lower Gwynedd; second vice chairman, Mrs. Job Mitton, Lansdale; secretary, Mrs. W. E. Wireback, North Wales; corresponding secretary, Miss Esther M. Jenkins, Gwynedd; treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Foulke, Ambler.

The Lansdale Suffrage Party organized during the week and arranged for a vigorous campaign under the direction of the following officers: president, Mrs. Florence Wood Mitton; vice president, Mrs. A. C. Mott, Jr.; secretary, Mrs. L. R. Benedict; treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Zweier.

The first legislative district held its convention at Narberth Feb. 4. Montgomery county has held a score of township and district and legislative meetings, all resulting in reorganization and all reflecting a splendid spirit of optimism.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president, attended the Montgomery county convention held at Norristown, Feb. 9. Addresses were made by State officers and chairmen from the surrounding counties, who held a "get together" session. Mrs. J. Howard Brown, county chairman, presided.

OKLAHOMA

Adelaide Lewis of Springfield, Mass., reports that a call has just come from Oklahoma for suffrage literature to be read at the meetings of a little sewing society. This will be the first suffrage gun in Beaver county, fired by Mrs. George Healy, wife of the county judge.

MISSISSIPPI

In closing his plea for a constitutional convention, in the course of his inaugural address, Governor Bilbo said: "We need a new constitution to broaden our outlook and enlarge our educational service; we need a larger freedom in our legislative halls to grasp the opportunities that the twentieth century yields for the building of a great State, rich in material substance, strong in moral forces and radiant in the glory of good women and men to shape its destiny to noble ends."

MISSOURI

The Woman Suffrage Party of Boone County was organized at a recent meeting in Columbia. Miss Hilda Keenland is the chairman. A constitution is being prepared. The Party plans to make a complete poll of Boone county by towns, precincts, wards and election districts.

The Woman's Political Equality league of Kansas City at a recent meeting decided to specialize in ward organization. Mrs. H. B. Leavens, the retiring president, has been appointed chairman of ward organization for the 1st congressional district. Work will be continued until the city has been covered. The league starts the new year with the following officers: Mrs. John R. Leighty, president; Mrs. Dell Kiser, vice president; Mrs. E. R. Lauer, recording secretary; Mrs. H. B. Leavens, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. Still Craig, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Caroline D. Truman, secretary.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Catt reached Chicago Feb. 2 and immediately went into conference with the members of the National Board in Chicago and the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at her room in the Congress Hotel, where she found a floral greeting awaiting her from the members of the State Board. An informal discussion took place of the subjects to be considered at the public conference to be held the following day.

On Feb. 3 an all-day conference was held at the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, attended by the members of the National Board residing in Chicago, the State Board, representatives of the Congressional District organizations throughout the State, all affiliated organizations, and representatives of the civic leagues of Chicago and representatives of the women's organizations of all the political parties. At this conference not only was action taken for the national demonstration in the form of a parade during the National Republican convention in Chicago, but it was resolved that concerted action be brought to bear on Congress through the Congressional organizations throughout the State to secure favorable action on the federal amendment.

The next day Mrs. Catt was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Chicago Woman's Club, at which time details of the proposed parade were discussed.

On Saturday a luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Catt at the La Salle Hotel by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, attended by several hundred women. Mrs. Catt spoke on concerted Congressional action and the proposed parade. Mrs. Catt won all hearts during her stay. Saturday afternoon she addressed the Chicago Political Equality League at the Congress Hotel. Hundreds of women heard her at this time and great enthusiasm has been awakened during her stay.

At Jacksonville, Morgan County, the Mayor, Henry J. Rogers, recently announced the appointment of three women as members of the Library Board. They are Mrs. O. F. Buffe, Mrs. William Foreth and Miss Frances Wakely.

At Galesburg in Knox County a meeting of the educational committee of the Greater Galesburg League was recently held, at which plans were completed for a series of addresses to be made by citizens at the morning exercises of the High School. Each lecturer is to choose a subject which he thinks will be of value in preparing the High School pupils for citizenship. The purpose is to bring the school and citizens into closer relationship.

Women of Galesburg, 2,300 strong, have made it possible for stores to give their employees one-half hour more freedom daily, by doing their shopping before 5 o'clock. This will permit the closing of business houses at 5:30 instead of 6 o'clock.

Important election dates to come in Chicago are as follows:

Feb. 29, city primary; March 14, registration day for city elections; March 21, second registra-

tion for city election; April 4, city election; April 11, primary for national delegates.

TENNESSEE

Both State suffrage associations are working to secure a constitutional convention. Under an act passed by the last Legislature, an election is ordered to be held the first Thursday in August, 1916, when the voters shall decide by vote whether they will call a constitutional convention. If a majority cast their ballots in favor, then at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, the voters shall elect delegates to a constitutional convention. The number of delegates shall be the same as now provided by law for representation in the General Assembly. Amendments to the constitution are to be voted on separately by the voters.

Miss Louise P. Looney has recently been elected president of the Memphis Equal Suffrage League.

Those elected with Miss Looney were: Mrs. M. M. Betts, the retiring president, first vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Pittman, second vice-president; Mrs. S. D. Pinson, third vice-president; Miss Ruth Brooks, recording secretary; Mrs. R. G. Walker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Arthur Robinson, treasurer; Mrs. Wharton S. Jones, auditor; and Miss Frances Cole, Mrs. Caruthers Ewing, Mrs. E. G. Willingham, Mrs. William H. Finshriber and Mrs. Alex. Y. Scott, members of the advisory board.

The Memphis League has nearly 1,500 members, one-third of them being men.

TEXAS

The Texas Equal Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention in Dallas during the last week in April or the first week in May.

At a meeting of the executive board of the San Antonio Equal Franchise Society, held Jan. 26 at the St. Anthony Hotel, Representative Frank H. Burmeister of McMullen county, who has been the champion of equal suffrage in the Legislature, presented a plan for the securing of the signatures of 10 per cent. of the vote cast in the last primary election to a petition to the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party to submit the question of making equal suffrage a platform demand at the Democratic primaries to be held on the last Saturday in July, 1916.

The plan was unanimously endorsed.

Two hundred and fifty men and women were the guests of the San Antonio Association at the luncheon given the following day in honor of the State executive board of the Equal Suffrage Association. Among the speakers were the Rev. J. Eliot Ross of Austin, who defined the attitude of the Catholic Church on equal suffrage; Representative Burmeister; Miss Elizabeth Freeman, State organizer; Chief Caupolician, a Chilean who had been educated both in the United States and in Europe; Mrs. Cunningham, State president; Judge A. W. Seeligson, Mrs. James M. Young, president of the local organization, and George D. Armistead. Mrs. John Case Griswold presided as toastmistress.

Mrs. Young offered a new argument for votes for women.

"Woman, you know," Mrs. Young declared, "has taken man for better or for worse, and while we all love him and will stay with him to the end, we'd rather have him better than worse, which is the reason we want the vote."

MICHIGAN

To celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, which occurs on Feb. 14, Mrs. John C. Brander, corresponding secretary of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, will give a tea on the afternoon of Feb. 12, to which she will invite the girls from the Western State Normal School and Kalamazoo College.

The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane will go to Albion on Feb. 15 to give the Susan B. Anthony day address before the students of Albion College.

WISCONSIN

When the President and Mrs. Wilson, making a tour of the middle western States, stopped at Kenosha, Wis., Miss Harriet Bain, president of the Kenosha County Suffrage League, and Miss Emma Robinson, the secretary, were in the crowd gathered at the station to greet the distinguished guests. As the train drew in and President Wilson appeared on the platform for a brief talk, Miss Robinson handed up a big white satin box, corded with ropes of gold, bearing this legend, "Kenosha suffrage snaps for the first lady of the land." The President himself took the box, thanked the giver and passed it on to Mrs. Wilson. Miss Bain handed in two notes, one for the President and one for Senator Paul Hustung. These the President received and handed to his secretary.

The suffrage snaps were made by Mrs. Frank Nelson, Kenosha, who has on two occasions sent a consignment of the same delicacy to Red Cross hospitals in France. The box was the handiwork of Mrs. Emma Wheeler of Kenosha. "Everything was done by the men of the committee and the policemen in charge of the crowds to make it easy for us," said Miss Robinson. "We had no trouble in reaching the train. It was a great contrast to the occurrences when Roosevelt spoke here a few years ago. Then the suffragists were jostled, pushed and forced to make their own way without assistance or consideration."

A mass meeting to promote the interests of the Keating-Owen child labor bill was recently held at Kenosha under the auspices of the Kenosha County Equal Suffrage League. A resolution favoring the bill was passed unanimously and letters sent to the Wisconsin members asking their support for it.

The Dane County Woman Suffrage League, Mrs. W. G. Bleyer, president, has divided itself into groups for the purpose of promoting suffrage work, and especially for raising money for the Iowa campaign fund.

In a recent address before the Waukesha Women's Club, Professor Theodore Lyman Wright of the department of Greek literature, Beloit College, gave facts to prove that centuries before the Christian era there were intelligent, progressive women who desired to have a share in the affairs of their communities.

NEW YORK

'Impatient at the delay with which the suffrage amendment to the Constitution is being handled by the New York Legislature, a number of prominent suffragists from all parts of the State met in Albany Feb. 8 to endeavor to find the cause of the hold-up.

The amendment was introduced in both branches of the Legislature nearly a month ago and was referred to the Judiciary Committee of each House.

Members of the Judiciary Committee promised action on the amendment within the next two weeks.

The Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Association, founded in 1869, at the monthly meeting to be held Feb. 15 at 5 p. m. at 114 Pierpont street, will present "Pan-Americanism, Its Different Phases," by Dr. Harry Edwin Bard, secretary of the Pan-American Society of the United States.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, prominent in the suffrage movement on both sides of the ocean, was feted by the suffragists of Tarrytown on the evening of Feb. 4. She was the guest of honor of Miss C. E. Mason of the Castle School, of Tarrytown, and the Equal Franchise Association of that city presented her with a great basket of yellow flowers, roses and pansies, in acknowledgment of her long devotion to the cause of woman's enfranchisement.

MINNESOTA

At the recent Albert Lea suffrage conference Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Colorado brought down the house by her illustration refuting the idea that men would be less chivalrous to voting women. She cited an incident which took place on a Colorado street car. "Jim," a well dressed man, and his friend from a non-suffrage State noticed a fat washerwoman with a fat basket riding in the same car. When the washerwoman's corner came, "Jim" jumped up and very courteously helped the big woman off and carried her basket down the street, to the extreme amazement of his friend, who helplessly asked why "Jim" left the car before his own street was reached to help an old washerwoman. "Oh," answered some one, "Jim is running for Congress and she lives in his district." Mrs. Benedict then said she was sorry that she had told this story, as Senator Swenson might now have visions of himself carrying wash baskets indefinitely should he vote "yes" at the next Legislature. But, on the other hand, if he voted "no," every one would know that he was afraid of wash baskets, hinting that in either instance he would be beating about the clothes-basket, instead of the bush, which he himself had suggested that politicians must sometimes beat about in order to get elected.

A reception was held after the meeting, at which "Suffrageade" and wafers were served.

Mrs. Maria McMahon, State organizer, has been in Duluth for the past two weeks, and many meetings were held during her stay.

LOUISIANA

The annual convention of the State Suffrage Association was held in Shreveport Jan. 27 and 28. Much business was transacted, an educational campaign outlined, and various problems discussed.

Miss Kate Gordon, in an address, told of past achievements and suggested plans for the coming year, emphasizing the formation of men's auxiliaries. She dwelt upon the necessity for education in past history and present action, and called for gifts to the Shreveport People's Library, announcing from herself a subscription to The Woman's Journal.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the United States election bill, which extends the right to vote for members of Congress and United States Senators; calling upon suffragists in every parish to secure the co-operation of editors, clergy and teachers; determining to interest the younger generation by suffrage propaganda in the school; thanking the Shreveport League for its hospitality; and calling the attention of the boards of trade and all agencies of immigration, which are making efforts to attract settlers from Northwestern States, to the fact that women in the northwest have the vote, which they would be obliged to sacrifice when coming as immigrants to the now existing arbitrary disenfranchisement of women in Louisiana.

The election of officers was only a partial one, as it is the policy of the association that terms of office of the executive board shall not all expire at the same time. The election was held for president, corresponding secretary, one auditor and treasurer.

The list of officers now includes: President, Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans; first vice-president, Mrs. George Wesley Smith of Rayville; second vice-president, Mrs. James E. Wooten of Monroe; third vice-president, Mrs. Louis Hackenjos of Alexandria; recording secretary, Miss Lois Janiver of New Orleans; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Celeste Claiborne Carruth of New Roads; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence King of Shreveport; auditor, Mrs. M. H. Lawless of Garden City; auditor, Mrs. D. C. Scarborough of Natchitoches.

INDIANA

At the suggestion of Mrs. Lewis J. Cox, the Terre Haute league voted unanimously to offer prizes for the best suffrage gardens, to be awarded at the time of the centennial celebration in that city this summer.

The Woman's Club of Terre Haute has the distinction of having every one of its members a suffrage advocate. The club celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary recently and several suffrage talks were given.

The Riley League, Vigo county, has affiliated with the State organization, and has the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Ethel B. Harper; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Cessinger; secretary-treasurer, Miss Winifred Brill.

A membership campaign is now in progress in the Elwood League. Eighteen new members were received at a recent meeting. Forty-four members are now enrolled and the goal is 100 by May 7.

The Woman's Franchise League of Muncie has just subscribed \$100 to the Y. W. C. A. campaign fund to be used for a memorial room in honor of Susan B. Anthony, the room to be furnished in suffrage colors throughout.

CHARLES DICKENS WAS SUFFRAGIST

English Critic Cites Numerous Passages in Works to Show Noted Author Believed 'in Equality of Sexes When Movement Was in Infancy—Novels "Oliver Twist," "Our Mutual Friend," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Bleak House," Present Case for Suffrage

Evidence that Charles Dickens had a distinct turn of mind toward equal suffrage, although living before the question had been at all generally discussed, is submitted by the Rev. Cyril Isherwood in *Votes for Women*, the English suffrage journal, of Jan. 21.

In considering his attitude towards woman suffrage we have to take into account, first of all, the date at which he lived and wrote, says Mr. Isherwood. He was born in the year 1812 and died in 1870, so his writings belong to the period between 1832 and 1870, although some of his tales and "Sketches by Boz" were written at an even earlier date. Therefore, these dates include the passing of the First Reform Bill and also the Second Reform Bill in which the word "male" was so insultingly inserted.

Although it was in the year 1870 that the first woman suffrage bill reached its second reading, and then was shelved, the woman suffrage movement up till then was in the initial stages, being of little interest except to a few who realized from the first the need of the woman's point of view. Surely it is for this reason that we do not find, in the writings of Dickens, more mention of so important a subject. But it is the object of this article to show that the subject had by no means escaped his notice, and that he certainly was in favor of so necessary a reform, as we see in different references to it made by him both directly and indirectly.

Married Co-operation

In "Our Mutual Friend," we have two examples of domestic co-operation, given in a most happy way—the genial benevolent Mr. and Mrs. Boffin and the Rev. Frank Milvey and his wife. In searching for the little orphan, whom in their generosity the Boffins are anxious to adopt, the spirit of co-operation pervades every process of the transaction. A unanimity of purpose seems to flow from every suggestion and idea that the one or the other proposes. So likewise with the Rev. Milvey and his wife, whom they consult as to the best and most suitable little boy to adopt. Both evince a knowledge of the different children of the parish that shows how they have equally worked amongst the poor. But especially in Mr. Boffin do we see the husband who not only does not wish to dominate his wife, but who laughs to scorn, when making his will, the bare suggestion made by his lawyer that Mrs. Boffin should be bound by any "conditions." The only thing he insists upon is that it must be "tight"—but "tight" in so far as it would make Mrs. Boffin absolutely free to do exactly what she chose with his money. It certainly is refreshing to read of such a spirit, especially when we remember that Dickens wrote this many years before the Married Women's Property Act was passed, when Mr. Boffin could have left his money all away, or she might have married a second husband, who could have extorted every penny. No wonder the lawyer was surprised!

But before we leave "Our Mutual Friend," there is another in-

teresting passage that concerns us. It is when Mr. Veneering buys a seat in Parliament. There we see the old (?) system of the use of women in doing the dirty work of politics. This is seen in the words of Twemlow, Mr. Veneering's friend, when he hears that Mrs. Veneering is "working"—although in her case she was merely having an afternoon's visiting among friends, with the object of securing more votes—"A woman's tact is invaluable. To have the dear sex with us, is to have everything with us." Yes, indeed, it is the old, old story that suffragists know so well. When the time for electioneering comes, the amount of work done by the "dear sex" does indeed play an important part in securing the seat!

Mrs. Bumble and Obedience

This brings us to another interesting scene, which we find in "Oliver Twist," when Mr. Bumble, the parish beadle, in the well-known spirit of the "Anti," tries to subdue his new wife—one would be inclined to think he has taken advice from Mr. Fordham. Two months of married life have worn off all disguise in the shape of affection, and the time has arrived when—as so often happens—the husband begins with force to assert his authority. So Mr. Bumble, who, in the words of Dickens, "had a decided propensity for bullying, derived no inconsiderable pleasure from the exercise of petty cruelty, and consequently was (it is needless to say) a coward," determined to show his wife that the "prerogative of a man is to command." But he did not know his better half, who demanded what was the prerogative of a woman. "To obey, ma'am," was the answer. "Your late husband should have taught it to you: and then, perhaps, he would have been alive now; I wish he was, poor man!" It was at this point that the consort of the said gentleman resolved to act once and for all; and, finding that tears were of no avail, inflicted upon the person of her husband such traces of her fingers and hands as proved, at any rate, her superior strength of muscle. Combining with this a strength of tongue, she soon emerged from the contest victorious, and henceforth reigned supreme.

But near the close of the book, the "prerogative" rebounds upon the unhappy head of Mr. Bumble in a way quite unlooked for. When, by an act of deception and fraud, which had been perpetrated by Mrs. Bumble alone, both were dismissed from public office. Mr. Bumble resorted to the excuse as old as Adam:—

"It was all Mrs. Bumble. She would do it," urged Mr. Bumble, first looking to ascertain that his partner had left the room. "That is no excuse," replied Mr. Brownlow. "You were present on the occasion of the destruction of these trinkets, and, indeed, are the more guilty of the two in the eyes of the law, for the law supposes that your wife acts under your direction." "If the law supposes that," said Mr. Bumble, squeezing his hat emphatically in both hands, "the law is an ass—an idiot. If that's the eyes of the law, the law is a bachelor, and the worst I wish the law is that his eyes may be opened by experience—by experience."

Could Dickens have presented the case for woman suffrage better than this? When the "Anti," who would keep his wife in a state of subjection, as a result of that very same subjection has to suffer for her wrong-doing, he sees by this very painful object-lesson the stupidity of the law. Mr. Bumble was right when he said that the law was a "bachelor," for his idea of a bachelor was that of a bully who could only see one side of the question.

In "The Old Curiosity Shop," we have a character which, although by no means one to admire so far as her personality is concerned, is yet one who is able to rise above the usual run of women and perform the office of a lawyer equally with her brother. Miss Sally Brass was a lady who, from her earliest infancy, had maintained a firm grip upon the law and who became "a kind of Amazon at common law," so proficient was she in its intricacies. Being a lady of a many-sided capacity, she was her brother's "clerk, assistant, housekeeper, secretary, confidential plotter, adviser, intriguer, and bill of costs increaser"; in fact, he would have been able to do very little without her aid. As their best client, although not one to pay compliments, remarked, "She's always foremost." It was her father's chief regret, when near the end of his life, that she "could not take out an attorney's certificate and hold a place upon the roll." That day, however, was yet to come, and, although it is still delayed, is needed now more than ever. With all her faults, Miss Sally Brass played the game to the last, refusing to say anything that would involve or betray her brother; and when she saw the game was up, and that their plotting and intrigue had all come to light, warned the chief plotter with them of coming arrest. She was a lady who, if only her energies and principles had been directed in the right channel, might have been a really splendid character—certainly an ardent suffragette; for she was firm and true to the principles that she had, and absolutely loyal to her (unworthy) partner—her brother—who was only too ready to betray her.

A Reference to Suffragists

In "Bleak House," we find a very interesting reference, especially as that book was written as far back as 1853. It is a reference to Mrs. Jellyby, who had been an ardent supporter and worker for the mission to the natives of Borrio-boola-Gha (wherever that may be), and who had given all her time—available and otherwise—to correspondence on the subject. But, owing to some misunderstanding, she lost her interest in the mission,

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman," well known as a writer on social and industrial subjects, for four years editor of "Life and Labor," and officially appointed lecturer to the National Women's Trade Union League of America, offers lectures on Women the Workers, The Minimum Wage, The Girl and Vocational Training, The Women's Trade Union League, Working Women and the Vote, The Vote and After, Effective Voting (with model election), The City of Today, Women and Peace, Standing to Our Job—The War Notwithstanding, Socialism and the Woman Movement, Running a Labor Magazine, Vice from Many Angles, Twilight Sleep—A Sign of the Times. Full particulars sent on request. Address 3 Monmouth St., Southhampton, Mass.

and took up another subject, which seems to have needed even more correspondence—the right of women to sit in Parliament. This reference—although slight—shows us that even then there was a tendency to political reform for women.

But this brings us to our last reference, which is even more enlightening, and we find it in "Dombey and Son," concerning the faithful and energetic Susan Nipper, who was a suffragette in practice if not in theory. A woman of firm determination, abhorring all that was shallow or false, she refused to stand by in silence and see her young mistress treated so coldly by her father, even although it cost her her place, and that at a few minutes' notice. Fortunately, she married a man who appreciated her ability and intellect, and who, even at that early date, saw that it would be women like her who would free women from their political serfdom, and secure those rights which have been so long denied to them. This is specially stated by her husband; at the wedding party of an old school friend, who never could say enough about her ability—"Nobody but myself can tell what the capacity of that woman's mind is. If ever the Rights of Women, and all that kind of thing, are properly attended to, it will be through her powerful intellect."

How literally true this has been proved during the last few years! Those who have been in, or have followed, the suffrage movement of the last ten years, have been able to witness the result of the "powerful intellect," which has done such magnificent work in educating and enlightening women, and, if it had not been for a government famed for its obstinacy and blindness, would have actually secured the vote before now.

After careful analysis of the initiative bill introduced by Secretary of State J. L. Lyon of Oklahoma, a clause of which extends the ballot to women over 21 years of age, the State Woman Suffrage Association declined to endorse it, since it included other features which they did not wish to support.

Professional and Business Women

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many other women who could profit by a like advertising investment. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word. Address Joe B. Hooper, advertising manager, for fifteen words or more.

MANITOBA BRINGS ISSUE TO CANADA

Press of Provinces Says Woman Suffrage Cannot Be Treated Ignominiously

Canadian labor papers are hailing the enfranchisement of women in Manitoba as one of the most memorable events in the history of the country.

The Industrial Banner of Ontario declares: "Woman suffrage, equal citizenship, is no longer an idle dream in so far as Canada is concerned; it has become one of the great political questions of the day that cannot be belittled, or ignominiously turned down even in the most unprogressive section of the country."

"When one compares the political situation today to that which obtained, one short year ago, it becomes abundantly clear that under our parliamentary system the people can bring about a complete political revolution when they set out to do so with serious purposes," says the Voice of Winnipeg. "Reformers can take heart too, as they now recall that for many years this plank of equal suffrage was treated with all the levity here that it has experienced in more conservative communities."

"Manitoba has made history in the political affairs of the Dominion of Canada by leading the provinces out of darkness to light by giving the franchise to the women."

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SITUATIONS.

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GOOD REPORT ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Measure Receives Favorable Vote from Kentucky Committee—Women Present Case to Members

The Kentucky Senate Committee on Suffrage and Elections at a recent meeting voted to report favorably to the Senate Senator Combs' bill, granting equal suffrage to women. This decision was reached after members of the committee heard talks on the subject by Mrs. Murray Hubbard of Fort Thomas, Mrs. Harry Whiteside of Louisville, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Mrs. Josephine Grauman Marks of Georgetown, and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith.

During the course of her remarks Mrs. Breckinridge said the women were merely asking the Legislature to give the men of Kentucky the right to vote on the question as to whether women should be enfranchised. The members of the Legislature, she said, ought to be able to trust their own sex enough to risk this question with them.

Both Mrs. Breckinridge and Mrs. Hubbard said President Wilson and his Cabinet had declared in favor of woman's suffrage, and that President Wilson made a trip to his home State last year in order that he might cast his vote for the cause. Mrs. Smith made but a brief talk, urging the Senators to report the bill favorably in order that the question might go to the voters of the State for final settlement.

MISS WILSON NOT HANDICAPPED NOW

Daughter of President Free to Work Openly for Cause—Hostess at a Suffrage Tea

Miss Margaret Wilson always was a suffragist at heart, but it was not until last year, after her father had announced his own views on the question of votes for women, that she permitted herself to come out and work for the enfranchisement of her sex.

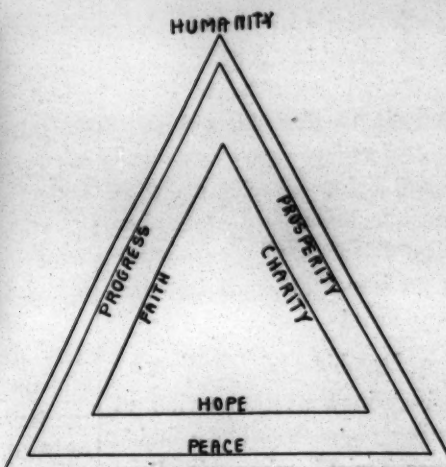
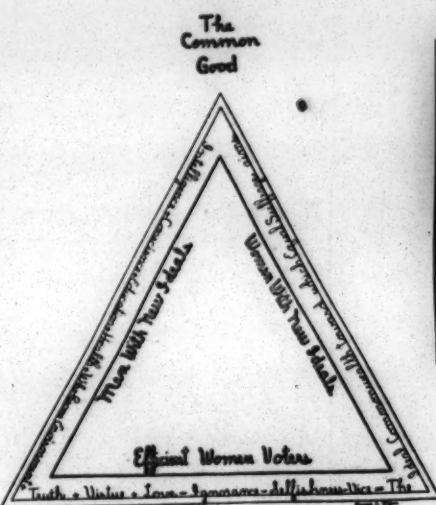
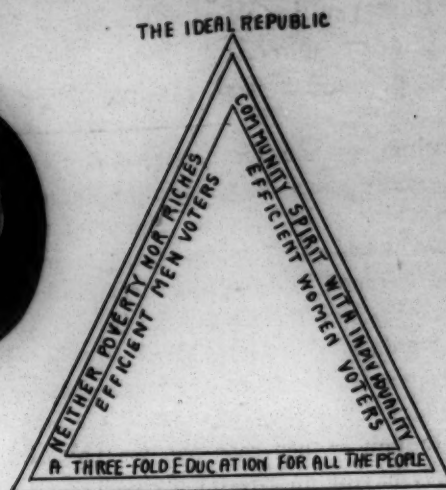
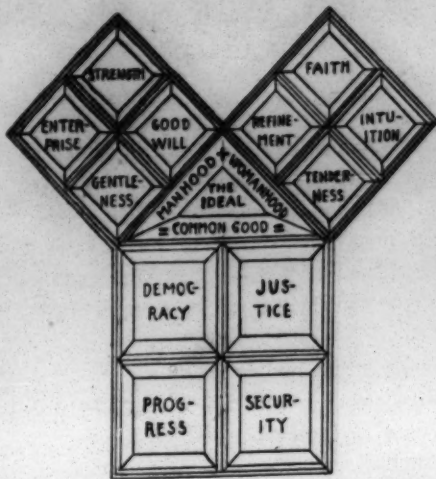
On Feb. 9 Miss Wilson was one of the hostesses at a Suffrage Tea given in New York City, where Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the National Children's Bureau, spoke about the relation of suffrage to Child Welfare. The Children's Bureau is another one of the humanitarian interests of Miss Wilson, whose unaffected love of humanity has led her to ally herself with many philanthropic movements.

Miss Wilson, who seldom makes speeches since she needs to save her voice for her art, has usually been a silent, but sympathetic, onlooker at the various meetings of the movements in which she is deeply interested.

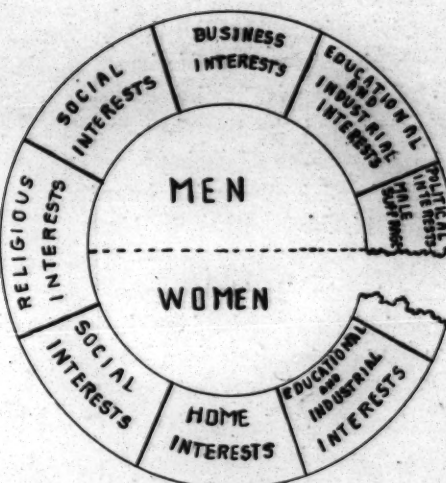
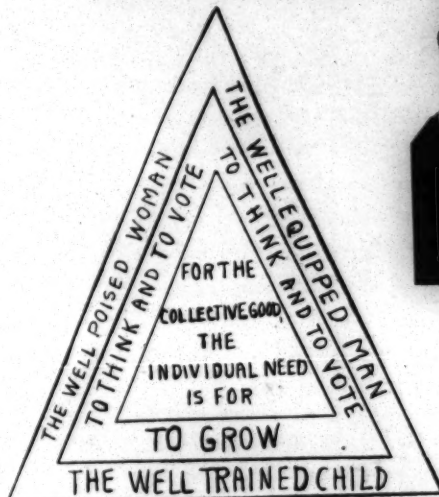
It is said that she always gives the proceeds of her concert money to the work of the blind, for while she is an enthusiastic lover of her work, she does not sing to enrich herself, but to help mankind.

A ten-year-old boy, Master Harold Howard of Vermillion, South Dakota, has drawn for the Woman's Journal a six-paneled cartoon representing woman as washing, nursing, sewing, ironing and tax-paying, with the conclusion, "And Can't Vote!" His mother writes: "I send it to show you how western boys are being brought up."

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL



AMERICA'S IDEAL TRIAD



Left to Right: Design by Frederick LeRoy Sargent of Cambridge; Mr. Louis Brandeis; Design by Miss Laura B. Carnell of Philadelphia; the Original Design; Miss Jane Addams; the Prize Design by Professor Arnold J. Lien of the University of Colorado; Design by Mrs. Estelle B. Clark of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Mr. Norman Hapgood; Design by Mrs. E. W. Shaw of University, Virginia.

THE DECISION

A prize of \$25.00 has been awarded by The Woman's Journal to Professor Arnold J. Lien, of the University of Colorado, for an improvement of the Suffrage Ideal as represented in the triangle printed in The Journal on Sept. 11, 1915. The contest closed on Dec. 1st.

The judges were Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Louis Brandeis and Mr. Norman Hapgood.

A number of the best designs submitted were excluded from a chance of winning the prize because, in the opinion of the judges, they did not conform to the conditions of the contest.

Besides the prize winner, the original, and photographs of the judges, we print four other designs submitted, which deserve honorable mention. A large number of college students entered the competition and thus were brought to a more careful consideration of the meaning of equal suffrage than they had known before.

Miss Milley Pope of Sacramento, Cal., was recently named as State Children's Agent, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lillian R. Matthews, who has served in the office since its creation by the Legislature in 1913. The duties of the agents are to investigate the petitions for half-orphan aid and to report on each case to the Board of Control, with recommendations concerning whether or not State aid, under the mothers' pension law, should be extended.

WIVES OF ALIENS TO BE EDUCATED

Men Applicants for Naturalization Favor Plan to Have Women Attend Night School

The Naturalization Department at Washington, D. C., has issued a letter outlining a plan to further the education of the wives of men seeking naturalization.

From now on all aliens taking out their declaration papers will be required to furnish the names and addresses of their wives and

tell whether or not they are living together. These names will be sent to the school authorities and efforts will be made to have them attend night school.

Since receiving the order from the department it has been found, according to the Philadelphia North American, that applicants for naturalization papers appear anxious to have their wives better educated and willingly give all the information asked for.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will take a rest in Florida while recuperating after the grippe.

LOUIS POST SAYS IT'S HOUSEKEEPING

Convincing Address Given at Cleveland by Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor, made a convincing address on equal suffrage in Cleveland on Jan. 29. He said, in part:

"There is a sense of rightness in women's mind that men do not have. Man needs the woman's vote and she needs his. Government is nothing more than a kind of housekeeping. Suffrage is not mere balloting. The ballot is simply one expression of suffrage."

Of anti-suffragists he said: "I don't understand the state of mind that will take women into politics to help prevent women from having the ballot."

"Who has made politics dirty?" he asked.

"An objection is raised that women know nothing about tariff technicalities, but it's no secret that men are obliged to summon to their aid tariff experts who shall tell them the whys and wherefores." Speaking of the question of women holding office, he said: "Queen Victoria did, and she seemed to have done quite as well as the Georges."

LAST LAUGHS

Coal Dealer: "But, missus, it's no use your saying the coal is poor and won't burn. I gave twenty-eight bob a ton for it myself."

Victim: "Then, you've been cheated. Why, my husband can supply the same stuff at half the price."

Coal Dealer: "I didn't know your husband was in the coal trade."

Victim: "'E ain't; 'e's a slater!" —The Weekly Telegraph.

Smith's wife said to him one evening, anxiously:

"I know, John dear, this high cost of living is terrible, but do you really think we can get along without a servant?"

"We'll have to," Smith answered, firmly, "unless I get a raise. Why, hang it, if the worst comes to the worst, you can do the cooking for yourself and I can get my meals at a-restaurant." —Washington Star.

A mission worker tells of a conversation on the East Side between two neighbors in a tenement.

"Did you notice," said one, "that Mrs. O'Malley has a black eye?"

"Did I not?" commented the other. "And her husband not to be out of jail for another week yet! I don't call it respectable!" —Boston American.

Mrs. Bennett arrived at the conclusion that the attachment of the policeman for her cook must be investigated. One morning she took Annie, the cook, to task regarding the matter. Annie admitted his attentions.

"Do you think he means business, Annie?" asked Mrs. Bennett.

"Yis, mum, Oi t'ink so," replied Annie. "Annyway, he's begun to complain about my cookin', mum." —Judge.